

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-
night and tomor-
row

VOLUME V NUMBER 163

The La Crosse Tribune

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, TUE. DAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903

We guarantee adver-
tisers most circula-
tion and best
Returns

PRICE TWO CENTS

STANDARD OIL'S DEFENSE IS TO BE CLAIM THAT IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT AN ECONOMIC SAVING

ROSENTHAL SAYS SO PLAINLY TODAY

BUT WILL NOT CALL WM. ROCKEFELLER TO PROVE IT

TILFORD EVASIVE, WORRIED

KELLOGG GIVES CALIFORNIA MAGNATE A SAD DAY

IT CONTROLS 92 PER CENT

Has That Advantage on Pacific Coast Is Admission Wrung from "Forgetful" Witness

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—With the final testimony of H. M. Tilford, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California in the government's proceedings to dissolve the Standard Oil trust, counsel for the defense paved the way for an authoritative symposium contemplating the vindication of the monopoly as an economic institution.

The new and unexpected tack was announced by Attorney Rosenthal simultaneously with his admission that the defense had decided not to examine Wm. Rockefeller and James A. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Won't Call Wm. Rockefeller

"We have covered the field with other witnesses, and now find it will not be necessary to take the testimony of either of these officials," said Attorney Rosenthal. "What we intend to do, however, is to introduce witnesses recognized as authorities in their lines as to the economic value of this institution. There will be college professors and eminent critics among them."

Witness Confused

To the evident discomfiture of the witness, Mr. Kellogg recalled the contract by which the Standard Oil company of California obliterated the Union Oil company of California as the competitive refiner of first grades of oil. Notwithstanding the copy was in his possession over night, it did not serve to refresh Mr. Tilford's memory, which is plying very vague relative to a certain operation under investigation by the government.

"Why is it that you can't remember about this particular contract when you know so much about the affairs of the Pacific Coast Oil company, the predecessor of your company?" inquired Attorney Kellogg, in a menacing tone.

The witness could not suggest a reason, and his counsel precipitated an argument attacking the general line of inquiry.

"So far as your information goes, your company sells about 92 per cent of the oil consumed in the Pacific oil territory. Is that true?" questioned Attorney in an effort to gain a definite answer from the witness.

"If that statement is correct," answered the witness, referring to his own statistical exhibit in the hands of the prosecutor.

LITTLE LORD ROBERTS TO AID THE POLICE

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—"The Knights of the White Death," the police believe are not knight at all, but merely a single agitator. A new clew has shown the fellow as an old offender who has had trouble with Assistant Chief of Police Schuetter.

While the investigation of the "knights" was in progress, "Little Lord Roberts" called on his assistant chief and offered his protection. "Little Lord Roberts" is the twenty-year old son of S. H. Canter, a theatrical man. The lord is 22 inches tall and weighs 13½ pounds. He marched about on the top of the assistant chief's desk while he agreed to protect him from the knights.

WIFE COMES TO RESCUE

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—As fast as steam can carry her, the young wife of Harold Burns, under arrest at Aurora, Ill., on the charge of swindling, is racing from New York to aid her husband in his fight for freedom.

MAY IRWIN ILL

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—May Irwin, the distinguished comedienne, is seriously ill of pneumonia at St. Louis, according to a dispatch received at the office of her manager, Charles Hoffman.

ENROUTE TO THE INQUISITION



The latest snapshot of John D. Rockefeller and his attorney on the way to the Standard Oil investigation in New York city.

SHARPEST STRUGGLE IN HISTORY MARKS BIG "BIKE" RACE TODAY

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., Dec. 8.—With eight teams tied for first honors, and even the second division performers ahead of the record, the six day bicycle ride at Madison Square Garden continues their mad whirl for a monetary prize.

Two of the betting favorites, Menus Bedell and Patrick Logan, are in the hospital, Bedell with a broken collar bone and Logan with probable internal injuries and slight concussion of the brain. Both received their hurts in an accident that put their teams out of the race.

To the fact that Walthour and Root are anxious to regain the lap which they lost early yesterday is due the fast pace. Time and again

they tried to steal away from the crowd but so far without success, although to catch them the pack has had to indulge in wildest sprinting.

Larry Waterbury, the polo champion, has offered a purse of \$250 for the team gaining the first lap on their fellows and there is likely to be much sharp struggling in the attempt to haul down the cash.

AD BIKE—

2 p. m. score—Rutt and Stel, Anderson and Vanoni, Dupre and Gergel, McFarland and Moran, Fogler and Lawson, Palmer and Walker, Collins and Mitten, Hill and Demara, 774 miles; Walthour and Root, Devonvitch and Drobach, Galvin and Wiley, 773 miles 9 laps; Falber and Lafourcade, 768 miles, 4 laps. Old record, 773 miles, 3 laps.

PRINCESS SELLS GEMS FOR CHARITY SAKE

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Court circles were shocked today when it became known that Crown Princess Cecelia had sold the diamond diadem which was given to her by the emperor as a wedding gift in order to obtain a large sum to contribute to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Hamm colliery explosion several weeks ago.

The relief fund was started by Crown Prince William and the crown princess, not being able to make a sufficient contribution from her allowance, decided to ignore all precedent and sell her costliest treasure.

The crown prince was astonished when he found that his wife had done, but her earnestness was such that he finally accepted her offering in good humor.

The emperor and empress did not conceal their annoyance at the crown princess' disregard for the Hohenzollern traditions and the old court party openly expressed its displeasure.

The public, however, applauded the action, declaring that it has endeared the future empress to the people more than anything that she has ever done.

"PAT" CROWE NOW IS AN EVANGELIST

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—"Pat" Crowe, by his own confession, kidnapper of "Eddie" Cudahy, will speak Thursday night at Evanston on "The Crime of Society in Dealing With the Criminal."

It is the first address of his new career as evangelist. Crowe's new work will be undertaken under the guidance of the W. C. T. U. and Rev. E. L. Eaton, pastor of the Immanuel Methodist Episcopal church of Evanston. A number of W. C. T. U. members and Rev. Eaton visited Crowe after he had

been arrested in a north side saloon brawl recently, and fined \$25. They succeeded in interesting him in religion to such an extent that he resolved to become an evangelist. The thought of his own son, he says, influenced him in making his decision.

"I just couldn't stand it to think of the future painted for my little boy by those kind Christian people," he said, "so for the sake of giving him a noble life, I have renounced the sinful past and will henceforth atone for my long criminal career by living a Christian life."

ST. CAR CO. PAYS UP TAX, BUT PENALTY OF \$15 IS ASSESSED

MISUNDERSTANDING CAUSE OF PENALTY

STATE TREASURER EMPHATIC

SENDS THE TRIBUNE LETTER OF MR. EDWARDS

NOTICE WAS SENT ON TIME

Indications are that it was Not Fully Noted, but Cost of Default Is Only \$15

(By Fred L. Holmes.)

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—The La Crosse City Street Car company today paid its tax of \$5,353.25 to the state treasurer. The tax was due on Dec. 1, and the company was compelled to pay a penalty of 15 per cent, amounting to \$15.40. This is the first company to be penalized under the new street car taxation law.

Apparently a misunderstanding resulted in the default of the local traction company in the payment of its taxes, due Dec. 1. A few days ago President B. E. Edwards was shown a Madison dispatch from Fred L. Holmes, saying the company here was one of three in the state in default. Mr. Edwards gave an interview in which he said his company had not been duly notified of the time payment was due. State Treasurer Dahl declares that this is an error, sending The Tribune today the following purported copy of a registered notice of the amount and time said to have been sent Mr. Edwards Nov. 5, and receipted for by the company:

Mr. Dahl's Letter.

"Madison, Wis., Dec. 7, 1903. "Editor La Crosse Tribune: My attention has been called to an article in the La Crosse Tribune under date of December 5th, being correspondence from Madison by Fred L. Holmes. There is inserted in this article a statement purported to be made by B. E. Edwards, president of the La Crosse City Railway company, in which he says, 'I don't know just exactly what the tax of our company amounts to but it is approximately \$5,200 or \$5,300.'"

"I don't know when we will pay it; we have no notice as to time, place or amount. All we do know is what we read in the paper."

"Mr. Edwards should be possessed of all this information as I sent him a registered letter on November 5th, a copy of which is hereto annexed."

The Registered Notice

"Nov. 5, 1903."

"La Crosse City Railway company, La Crosse, Wis."

"Gentlemen: I beg leave to notify you that the tax roll of the property of street railway companies and light, heat and power companies operated in connection therewith in this state as made and certified to the state treasurer by the state board of assessment pursuant to chapter 493 of the laws of 1905, has been duly filed in this office, from which said tax roll it appears that the taxes levied and extended thereon upon the property of the above named company and which said company is required to pay is the sum of five thousand, three hundred fifty-three and 20-100 dollars."

"You are further notified to pay said sum of \$5,353.25 to the state treasurer on or before the first day of December, 1903, after which date it will draw interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum."

"Yours very truly,

"HENRY JOHNSON,

"Asst. Treasurer."

"I also have a postal card from the La Crosse postoffice showing a delivery of the registered letter, No. 3453, addressed to the La Crosse City Railway company, receipted for on November 6th, 1903, and signed by the La Crosse City Railway company, by G. H. Shaw, superintendent."

"Mr. Holmes' article is absolutely correct and Mr. Edwards is mistaken as I think he will find on looking through his files for the above letter."

"Your truly,

"A. H. DAHL,

"State Treasurer."

GROCERS TO TAKE UP PREMIUM CASE

The Retail Grocers' association will meet this evening for the purpose of taking up the routine business and considering the Larkin Premium company, which has recently located in the city.

LEADING ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MAN IS DEAD BY OWN HAND

FRANCIS D. HIRSCHBERG SHOT IN HIS HOME

A MURDER WAS SUSPECTED

BUT POLICE HAVE ADOPTED THE SUICIDE THEORY

HAD A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE

Was Leader in St. Louis Business Circles and Known Throughout the United States

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, millionaire insurance underwriter, former director of the World's fair, generally known as St. Louis' "Ward McAllister," died today at his home, 3819 Lindell boulevard, from a bullet wound in the head. His death is shrouded in mystery, but powder burns on his face and the identification of a pistol found in the house as his own, coupled with the information that his business affairs had not prospered and his health was failing, lead the police to the suicide theory. Members of the family declare, however, that Hirschberg was the victim of an assassin. They are equally at a loss, however, to account for the attack on him.

Hirschberg in Fidelity Deal?

In the recent failure of the Fidelity Funding Co. of New York, with losses estimated at \$4,000,000 the police see the possible direct cause of a suicide. It is not known whether Hirschberg was connected in any way with the Fidelity company but as prominent Catholic, it is believed, he may have been involved. It is the police idea that a heavy loss in this failure may have prompted suicide and they are investigating to establish some connection between the suicide and Fidelity failure.

While satisfied on the suicide theory, however, clues to a possible murder are not being overlooked. One theory recently advanced is receiving close investigation. This is that Hirschberg may have been shot by some person with whom he had an engagement at his home.

From all indications the millionaire was shot as he stood on the landing of the front staircase. A trail of blood leads from that point up the stairs, through Mrs. Hirschberg's bedroom and into the bathroom. No one saw the shot fired, or heard the report, however.

Bullet Passes Through Head

The bullet passed entirely through Hirschberg's head, the wound ranging from a point below and behind the right ear through the skull to a point above the left temple. Doctors who made a hasty examination disagreed as to whether the bullet had been fired from above or below.

Hirschberg was fully dressed for the day when he was assaulted or made the attempt on his life. He had spent the night at home but had risen early. Mrs. Hirschberg was awakened when her husband walked through her room. Apparently the millionaire was at that time unable to speak because of his wound, although still able to walk. He tried to reply to his wife's inquiries, then passed into the bathroom.

Alarmed, Mrs. Hirschberg rushed to the bathroom when she heard her husband pacing the floor. He was striving to stop the flow of blood from his wounds but was unable then to offer any explanations. He was hurried into bed and a doctor called, but death followed shortly.

Revolver Found on Stairway

The revolver from which the shot was fired was found on the stairway where Hirschberg stood when he was shot. It is an old fashioned weapon, bulldog style, and a type used by St. Louis policemen thirty years ago. A member of the household says the weapon belonged to Hirschberg.

News of the violent death of the millionaire spread rapidly through the exclusive neighborhood in which he lived, and caused the wildest excitement. As soon as a report was made to police headquarters the best detectives on the force were assigned to the case. The result of their investigation as yet has not been made public.

Claims It Was Burglar

The family theory of the shooting is that Hirschberg was attacked by a burglar. The police, however, by the closest search, could discover no evidence of the house being entered.

Hirschberg was fifty-four years old and had long been a leader in the city's business and social life. He bore the reputation of "best dressed man." As a descendant of the old Chauvin, Hapin and Chouteau families and his marriage to a daughter of the late Gen. D. M. Frost, his social position was high. He was also a member of all the leading clubs and a director in several. He was

(Continued on page 6.)

CONGRESS LISTENS TO LAST THUNDER OF THE PRESIDENT

SENATE DEMURELY GIVES EAR TO WARNINGS

CUMMINS IS SWORN IN

IOWA STATESMAN SEATED IN "CHEROKEE STRIP"

HOUSE HEARS MESSAGE, TOO

Ominous Force of Document Seems Not to Depress and Attendance is Large

Note—The president's message in full appears on pages 12, 13 and 14 of this issue of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—At the opening session of the senate today, Senator Dolliver offered the credentials of Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, as successor to the late Senator Allison, and escorted him to the vice president's desk where the oath was administered. He was then given a seat in the "Cherokee strip" on the democratic side of the chamber. The congratulations he received were limited to those in the immediate vicinity, nearly all being his opponents in politics.

At 12:17 the reading of the message began.

Solons Are Attentive.

Unprecedented attention was given by the senate to the final omnibus communication of Mr. Roosevelt. Nearly all remained in their seats when the clerk began reading, each having a copy in his hand or on his desk to follow the text or hastily scan its contents ahead of the reading.

At 1:56 the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

House Hears Message.

There was a ripple of applause when Assistant Secretary Latta, at 12:25 p. m. today presented to the house the president's last annual message. Nearly the full membership of the house was present when the reading began, and those who deserted the chamber while the reading clerk was booming out the typical Rooseveltian sentences carried with them their copies for perusal elsewhere. The galleries were well filled.

Three Additional Messages.

The advent of several additional president's messages to congress today occasioned considerable surprise.

ON sooner had the reading of the annual message been concluded than there was laid before congress a separate message transmitting and urging the passage of a bill for a volunteer army; another for appointment of a commission to investigate the Panama canal.

No sooner had the reading of the Isthmus of Panama, and still another in regard to the corporations in Porto Rico.

Five other brief messages from the president were also read. These were in reply to requests for information.

The house at 2:40 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

TO STOP WITNESS FEES TO COPPERS

Supervisors Koppel, Mueller and Davis, composing the ways and means committee, are this afternoon arranging steps to discontinue the payment of witness fees to police officers as in the past. Investigation shows large sums have gone annually to the chief of police and the paid officers for testifying in court.

HANNA SCHILD IS DEAD AT 63 YEARS

Mrs. Hannah Schild, mother of Mr. Charles Jaekel, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock after an illness of several years' duration. Mrs. Schild was 63 years old and had been confined to her bed for the past two months before the end came. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 11 o'clock from the German Lutheran church. Rev. Gamm will preach the services. The interment will be made in the Mormon Coulee cemetery with Mrs. Theodore Mannstedt in charge.

GIRL'S ABDUCTOR SLAYS HER AND SELF

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 8.—Francisco Martinez, who murdered four members of the Garcia family at Teocitlan, Las Animas county, and then kidnapped Margaret Garcia and fled, murdered the girl and committed suicide in a lonely cabin 26 miles from Teocitlan when overtaken by an armed posse. The news was brought to Trinidad today by Undersheriff Louis Kreeger, who rode 130 miles to notify the authorities.

KEIRAN BEATS ALL THE "CASSIES" TO THE ONE BEST BET IN HIGH FINANCE

FIDELITY SWINDLE BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR GRAFT

METHODS ARE ASTOUNDING

PAID \$50,000 BONUS FOR LOAN OF \$135,000

HAS DESTROYED THE BOOKS

MISSING LEDGERS HIDE TRANSACTIONS OF \$3,500,000

MANY INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

Church Schools and Banks Hit—

Suits to Recover Many Bonuses Are Contemplated

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Reiterating his allegation that the affairs of the Fidelity Funding company are in such involved shape that the creditors will probably recover nothing, that St. Mary's Academy at Nauvoo, Ill., is hopelessly bankrupt through its dealings with the concern, and declaring that P. J. Keiran, former president, does not dare return to New York and submit to examination as to his operations, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., receiver, today in his office here exhibited an order from the supreme court for the examination of Keiran, who is now in Washington. He further declared that the statement of Keiran that the company

(Continued on page 6.)

CATHOLICS AROUSED

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The financial condition of the Fidelity Funding Company has excited great interest in Catholic circles in this city today because of the possible effect it may have upon the credit of Catholic institutions throughout the country.

One of the most important Chicago deals in which P. J. Keiran, of the Funding Company, were involved was that under which De Paul University, formerly St. Vincent's College, secured \$300,000 for building purposes. Representatives of the university said today that they had heard reports that the security on which this loan was raised—a first mortgage on two college buildings—had been sold twice in New York.

was solvent was a "deliberate lie" and said that the examination of the accounts show that there is \$1,500,000 that cannot be accounted for indicated in the books he has in his possession.

Cromwell In It

Incidentally the name of Wm. Nelson Cromwell of Panama canal fame, was brought into the case today. Whether with his consent or not, it was shown that creditors of the Fidelity company, of the Columbia Construction company and of the Federal Construction company, as well as of P. J. Keiran personally have signed a power of attorney, giving

(Continued on page 6.)

WEATHER FORECAST

Coldest in La Crosse, 8; warmest, 16; wind, 4 miles; snowfall, trace. Coldest in U. S.—Grand Haven, 10 below.

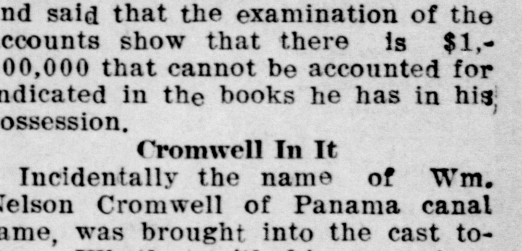
Forecasts today:

Wisconsin: Snow flurries tonight, with warmer extreme east portion; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Minnesota: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

Iowa: Fair tonight and Wednesday.

(Continued on page 6.)



WARMER

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood. It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Test Your Eyesight

Caution about the Use and Selection of Spectacles

"Persons wearing spectacles will be able to read this paper as a specimen of the service rendered by the eye doctor. Also will be able to read the small print at the bottom of this column. When the eyes are weak and the vision is blurred, it is necessary to wear spectacles. When the eyes are weak and the vision is blurred, it is necessary to wear spectacles. When the eyes are weak and the vision is blurred, it is necessary to wear spectacles."

Have Your Eyes

fitted with glasses by one who knows your needs. I can best serve you.

H. C. EVENSON,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
"Made Good for Governor Johnson"
AT DOERFLINGER'S



LANPHER

Sheep Lined Coats

Stand the hardest usage and the roughest wear; not uncomfortably heavy yet they keep out the cold.

Railroad Men and Farmers Work in them in the coldest weather.

Made in Jacket Lengths also in Ulster Styles.

PRICES \$3.25 to \$20.00

For the Shells we use Corduroy, Duck, Molekin, and Kenesey.

We also make Boys Jackets and Ulsters, and Men's Sheep Lined Vests.

NOTE: When you buy Lanpher Fur you get 33 years of fur experience worked into an good garment as can be made.

If your dealer does not sell them write us direct.

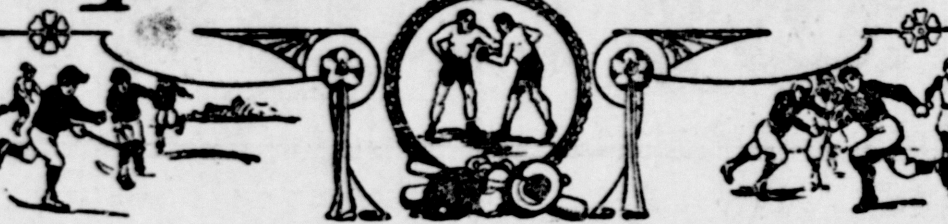
LANPHER SKINNER & CO.
Fur Manufacturers

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FOR SALE BY

NELS THOMPSON

Sports of all Sorts



ROCKFORD TO QUIT IF FREEPORT GOES

MANAGER GOLDEN SAYS TEAM CANNOT STAND ALONE

WOULD OUST LA CROSSE TOO

Says That Teams in Eastern Part of State Are Working to Put Them Out

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Announcement that the Green Bay, Oshkosh, Wausau and Fond du Lac clubs of the Wisconsin-Illinois league have united against Freeport remaining in the circuit and will support Appleton, has brought a strong protest from the Rockford club. Officials of the local club declared that if Freeport is ousted the Rockford franchise will at once be offered for sale.

The elimination of Freeport means that Rockford will be left alone in the southern end of the circuit. Such an arrangement would put an additional burden of expense on the local club which it is in no way inclined to assume. The present arrangement, with Freeport and Rockford at the southern end with an unprofitable jump to La Crosse, is none too good, and to cut Freeport out would make it unreasonable. "Rockford can not afford to go into such an ill-balanced circuit," said Manager Golden, "and if it is formed our club will be for sale to the highest bidder."

The local club favors an arrangement which would admit Appleton in place of Wausau and Racine in place of La Crosse.

May Decide at Meeting
The effort of Freeport baseball men to retain the franchise in the Wisconsin-Illinois league will be brought up for consideration at the coming meeting of the league directors in this city early next month. President Charles F. Moll said last night that the matter rests entirely with the league directors.

The Freeport View
A Freeport dispatch says: "With sufficient money raised to secure baseball to Freeport, the Pretzel team now faces another annihilation from an unexpected source. Since the decision recently on the part of the board of directors of the Freeport Baseball club to sell the franchise and players, a bunch of fans have practically taken things into their own hands and have raised a sum of \$2,400, sufficient to carry the team through another year. Word was received here today, however, that four teams have united against Freeport remaining in the league—namely Green Bay, Oshkosh, Wausau and Fond du Lac, all of whom are declared to have notified Appleton of their friendship."

EXCURSION RATES TO OMAHA VIA THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
One and one-half fare for the round trip, Dec. 7 to 17, inclusive, account National Corn Exposition, Omaha. Return limit Dec. 22. Full particulars on application to Ticket Agents.

BIG MINORS MEET IN NEW YORK TODAY

WILL PRESENT CLAIMS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

REFUSAL MAY MEAN BREAKUP

Presidents of Eastern League and American Association Hold a Lengthy Conference

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Winter baseball, an indoor sport, played over green baize tables with the pen that is mightier than the bat and the arguments of home runs by teams composed of magnates, opened its session here today when representatives of the American association and Eastern league presented their claims to the national commission. After a close harmony conference at the Hotel Victoria yesterday in which President J. D. O'Brien of the A. A., President P. T. Powers of the Eastern league and Henry Killie, Milwaukee, were soloists and representatives from each of the clubs from the two circuits formed the chorus, the two largest of the minor leagues are ready to make their stand against being classed with the willow wand wielders of the wilderness. The exact nature of the claims to be argued before the commission this afternoon are shrouded in mystery.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

TURK ARRIVES TO MEET FRED BEELL

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Yusuf Mahmoud, the young Bulgarian-Turk who will meet Fred Beell, the little Wisconsin farmer, in the wind-up of the first big wrestling show of the season at the new Seventh Regiment Armory Friday night, arrived in the city from Montreal last night accompanied by his manager, Antoine Pierre, the man who brought the 300-pound champion Yusuf to America years ago.

Mahmoud is not as big as Beell by a hundred pounds or more. He is 25 years old and tips the beam when in the pink of condition at 195, according to his manager. He shapes up a trifle bigger than this, due, perhaps, to his garb—turban, sash, etc. He is a handsome chap and a fine type of athlete.

When the weather is bright and the women are on the streets, a polite man does nothing but take off his hat and bow, and tie horses to telephone poles.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. **E. H. Brown** on every box. 25c.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SPRINTER DEAD



PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The death of Dr. John B. Taylor, the former Pennsylvania star runner, has cast a gloom over the campus. Despite his color, Dr. Taylor was very popular here. He was looked upon as one of the greatest runners of recent years, especially in the quarter mile, in which event he held the championship. Last summer he went to England with the Olympic athletes and ran in the final of the four hundred meter race with Carpenter and Haiswells, which ended in a dispute.

"OUR FOUR YEAR QUEENS"



Francis (Folsom) Cleveland, Wife of Ex-President Cleveland and Mistress of the White House From 1886-1890 and From 1894-1898.

When General Arthur became president he was a widower and brought his youngest sister, Mrs. Elry, to reside, a distinguished looking woman who helped put the social life of the White house on a more brilliant and worldly footing. The ultra democratic scolded a little about the "parade of feasting and ostentation," but the nation was not ill pleased at this new atmosphere of social sophistication. Then came the graceful rule of Mrs. Cleveland, whose popularity amounted almost to a fad, and who deserved every one of the good things that both parties were so eager to say of her.

Mrs. Cleveland holds the unique distinction of being the only lady to marry a president of the United States in the White house and it will be remembered that their daughter, Ruth, was the first child born in the White house.

The recent death of ex-President Cleveland has cast its shadow over the devoted wife's life and she is living quietly in her Princeton home at Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Cleveland is a remarkable woman in many ways and deserves the popularity which has been hers for so many years.

HALL WILL STAY WITH ILLINOIS "U"

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Coach Arthur Hall of the university of Illinois, whose efforts with the football team this fall brought it into the front rank among the conference eleven, will not be lost to the Illini in 1909, according to the inner circle of Illinois alumni, who attended the social banquet last week.

While the "silent coach," as he is affectionately termed at Champagne, may not see his way clear to give his entire attention to the eleven, he will pay some attention to the team, according to this same inner circle, and will devise the plays which will be used by the orange and blue warriors.

WANTS \$300,000 FOR NEW STADIUM

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic union and recently appointed a member of the board of education of New York city, is pushing a movement looking to the erection of a monster stadium here which will surpass anything of its kind in the United States. Mr. Sullivan points out that if the city can afford to spend \$8,000,000 on a speedway it can easily appropriate \$3,000,000 for the stadium.

OUR SHIPS ACT IN HAYTIAN DANGER

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 8.—The quick establishment of a peace pact between Gen. Natoire Simon, virtual head of the Haytian government, and Gen. Fouchard, who entered Port au Prince as a presidential claimant, is considered by Haytiens today as unmistakable evidence that Simon covets the presidency and will brook no interference.

Fouchard reached Port au Prince yesterday. Apparently he is in accord with Simon and has abandoned his presidential aspirations.

Simon insists that his assumption of governmental duties are to continue only until the chamber of deputies names a president.

The situation in the north is already so threatening that Commander Shipley of the Des Moines, ordered the Sagle, under Lieut. Commander Marvell, to go to Gonaves to protect American interests.

Gen. Leconte is at Cape Haytien and it was rumored today that he had already begun the forming of an army to march against Simon.

GARDNER TO RIDE IN FRANCE
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Jockey Charles Gardner, one of the leading lightweight jockeys on the New York race tracks a year ago, has accepted an offer from H. Eugene Leigh, the most successful public trainer on the French turf, and under the agreement will leave for France on Mr. Leigh's return to New York from the west.

PAYNE GETS AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee presented to that body his resolution giving the committee the authority to enforce the attendance of its witnesses at the tariff hearing. The resolution was adopted unanimously and without debate.

SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS CO'S EDITORIAL



We want every man in the city to come to our store Saturday and get—

We came almost telling you that time.

Business has been nothing to brag about for the past four months in any line, and it's probably hit the tailoring business harder than any other.

So, in order to keep our tailors busy and furnish them with their pay envelopes so they can provide for their families, next Saturday we are going to give every man who calls at our store—

The cat was almost out of the bag that time.

In the meantime we can only repeat what we told you yesterday. Don't buy a suit or overcoat at any price till you read our ad on Friday.

You'll be money ahead no matter what inducements others may offer you.

Yours truly,

Scotch Woollen Mills Co
BIG TAILORS

324 Main Street, La Crosse, Wis. JOS. W. MOYLES, Manager

DR. TURBIN

of Berlin, Germany, the expert Specialist and Surgeon, has visited La Crosse for the past sixteen years once a month, will again be in

LA CROSSE, WED., DEC. 9th

At Hotel La Crosse. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AT THE DOUSMAN HOUSE, TUESDAY, DEC. 8
And Every 4th Week Thereafter. Office Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

I treat Rheumatism, Enlarged Veins, Fistula, Piles and Other Rectal Diseases and Lingering Ailments.

I MAKE NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION, whether you take treatment or not.

I want every one afflicted to come to my office, where I will explain to him my method of curing these diseases. I invite in particular those who have become dissatisfied with treatment elsewhere. I will explain to you why you have not been cured, and will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction why I can cure you safely, quickly, and permanently. MY COUNSEL WILL COST YOU NOTHING, BUT MY CHARGES FOR A PERFECT CURE WILL BE REASONABLE AND NOT MORE THAN YOU WILL BE WILLING TO PAY FOR THE BENEFITS CONFERRED. I WILL DO BY YOU AS I WOULD WANT YOU TO DO BY ME IF OUR CASES WERE REVERSED.

DOCTOR TURBIN,
103 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN if you are unfit for business or study, consult this SPECIALIST.

MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MAN-KIND There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with success.

CATARH which poisons the breath, the way for consumption, also Tubercular Heart and all constitutional and internal troubles also Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and all diseases of the stomach and bowels treated far in advance of any institution in the country.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Pimples, Tetter and Eczema, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

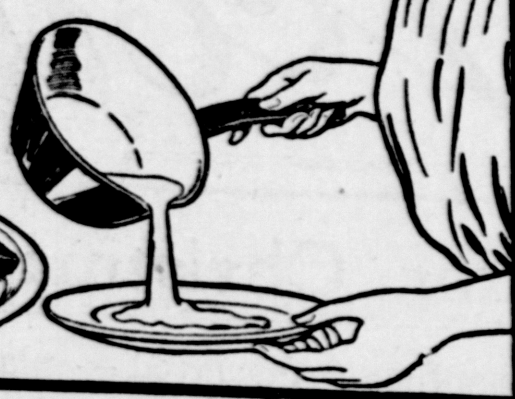
WRITE your troubles if living away from city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence and medicine sent as directed. Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings. Address all letters, giving street and number plainly.

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING, NO HONING.
Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfactory shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building, New York City.

For Making Fudge
and Taffy—get**Karo**A pure, fine-flavored syrup that
makes the finest kind of candy.

In 10c, 25c, and 50c tins at all grocers

A book of cooking and
candy-making recipes
sent free on request.CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.,
New York

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday, at
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by THE BLUE BOOK of A. A. Siever.The Association of American
Advertisers (New York City) has
examined and certified to the circulation
of this publication. Only the figures of
circulation contained in its report are
guaranteed by the Association.

No. 148

Our November Daily
Average was 7,433THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE
Sworn Detailed Circulation for the
Month of November, 1908.1—Sunday 7,540
2—Mon 7,219
3—Tue 7,197
4—Wed 7,230
5—Thurs 7,245
6—Fri 7,246
7—Sat 7,246
8—Sunday 7,350
9—Mon 7,345
10—Tue 7,480
11—Wed 7,468
12—Thurs 7,490
13—Fri 7,490
14—Sat 7,523
15—Sunday 7,514Total number of papers
printed 185,622Average each issue for
November, 1908 7,433

Extra Sample Copies not included.

I, Frank H. Burgess, business
manager of The La Crosse Tribune,
do solemnly swear that the actual
number of copies of the paper nam-
ed, printed and circulated during the
month of November, 1908, was as
above stated.

FRANK H. BURGESS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this thirty-first day of November,
1908.A. E. BLEEKMAN,
Notary Public

ABOUT \$2 A VOTE.

The Milwaukee Journal learns
from a source which it considers re-
liable that "Uncle Ike" Stephenson
paid \$106,000 to secure his 56,000
votes in the senatorial primary, and
the paper observes that this is at the
rate approximately of \$2 per vote,
which is more than the average can-
didate could afford to pay, and
therefore more than Mr. Stephenson
should be permitted to pay. You
see, if we create in this state a fic-
ticiously high rate for votes, we elim-
inate competition and give a monop-
oly on office to men who can afford
to pay from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and
up for the "honor" of a purchased
distinction. It seems to us the legis-
lature should immediately pass a
law limiting the price per vote to
25 cents, or at the most 50 cents.
The latter figure would give medioc-
rity in wealth its opportunity by
making possible the candidacy of or-
dinary millionaires.This statement (that Mr. Ste-
phenson spent \$106,000), says the
Journal, "represents, or purports to
represent, the money that passed
through the hands of E. A. Ed-
monds, who was Mr. Stephenson's
campaign manager, and who is now
chairman of the republican state cen-tral committee. It does not repre-
sent money that may have been spent
directly by Mr. Stephenson or any of
his friends. There is a very general
belief that Mr. Stephenson's expendi-
tures during the senatorial primary
are largely in excess of \$106,000."In the primary Mr. Stephenson
received 56,000 votes. Even if his
outlay was only \$106,000, every vote
that he received cost him \$2."Eight years ago William A. Clark
of Montana resigned his seat in the
United States senate after the com-
mittee on elections and privileges
had unanimously reported in favor
of removing him from that body.Excessive use of money and failure
to make the sworn statement of ex-
penses required by the corrupt prac-
tices act of Montana were among the
findings made by the committee."Mr. Clark admitted that his ex-
penditures amounted to \$139,000,
and his failure to file a sworn state-
ment of his expenses was clearly es-
tablished. The senate committee held
that his failure to comply with the
law was 'of first importance' in de-
termining its report to unseat him."Mr. Stephenson has never filed
a statement of his expenses in con-
nection with his senatorial contest in
1899, a contest that took place dur-
ing the same time that Clark was
making his senatorial fight in Mont-
ana."Mr. Stephenson has not yet filed
a statement of his expenses in the
recent senatorial campaign, although
all the other senatorial candidates,
democratic as well as republican,
placed their sworn statements on
record within thirty days after the
primary."

THE INSURGENTS TO WIN.

Mr. J. C. Welliver, The Tribune's
Washington correspondent, revives
the suggestion that the time-worn
rule of the senate to the effect that
a new senator must be content to be
seen and not heard is in great dan-
ger of being put entirely out of busi-
ness. The rule in question has been
receiving some hard jolts in recent
years, and Mr. Welliver says Senator
La Follette is the man who has sub-
jected it to the severest test. He
started in to "stir things up" when
he first came to the senate, with
what success the public and Mr. Ald-
rich know. Despite many rebuffs,
things have reached a point where,
when La Follette talks, most of his
colleagues sit up and take notice in-
stead of retiring to the cloakrooms.The persistent efforts of our Wiscon-
sin senator to force recognition from
the elder statesmen have encouraged
others of the newer members to ac-
tivity.Now, says Mr. Welliver, Elihu
Root is coming to the senate and so
are other able new men, who are well
versed in governmental affairs and
qualified to take a prominent part
in things. For instance, there are
Cummins of Iowa, Bristow of Kan-
sas, Jones of Washington and Craw-
ford of South Dakota. It will not
be an easy matter to keep these men
down. John Sharp Williams of Mis-
sissippi will soon leave the house
and go to the senate. It is hardly
to be expected that Mr. Williams,
with his wealth of knowledge about
legislation, will sit silent while men
whose togas are older but who have
no other superior claims to be al-
lowed to talk, join freely in debate.We agree with Mr. Welliver, that
in view of the quality of the new
timber that is being added to the
senate the old rule will probably be
allowed to lapse, at least partially.It can hardly be imagined that when
Mr. Root gets up to speak there will
be a dash for the doors and a scram-
ble for the cloakrooms. The same
is true of Senator Cummins of Iowa,
who has long been a strong advocate
of tariff revision and who may be ex-
pected to take a considerable part in
the consideration of the tariff bill in
the special session.

La Crosse people doubtless will

GOOD WILL TO MEN

1. 5,000,000 of those now living in the
United States will probably die of Tubercu-
losis.2. 160,000 die of this disease in the
United States every year while 700,000 are
invalided annually, by it.3. This represents an economic loss of
\$1,100,000,000 per year, in the United
States, while the distress and misery are in-
calculable.4. Over 2,500 die annually of Tubercu-
losis in Wisconsin.5. It is safe to live with a tuberculous person, if intelligent
care and supervision are exercised.

6. It is a preventable disease.

7. It is a curable disease.

8. The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association wants to sell
2,000,000 Red Cross Stamps before Jan. 1st, 1909.9. This means nearly \$20,000 for the campaign against tuber-
culosis.

10. It means 2,000,000 thoughts against the white plague.

11. If you are with us, then buy some Stamps, put them on
your Christmas packages.Boost for the Stamps and help stamp out
The "White Plague."

LA CROSSE CO. MED. SOC'Y.

feel pleased over the compliment paid
this city by Mr. J. Nolen, landscape
architect, in his recent utterance in
Madison, in which he told the peo-
ple of the capital city that La Crosse
had, in one step, outstripped them
in the matter of a city beautification
program. Not in actual accomplish-
ment, but in the spirit of the move-
ment, scope of our in- and
prompt and ample financial basis for
operation, has La Crosse earned the
tribute of the distinguished artist
who paid it, and it remains for us
to keep shoulder to wheel in a de-
termined effort to make our future
activities consistent with our great
beginning. Remember the mayor's
warning not to fall into the ways of
the Banborough peasant who
"raised his head,
But slept e'er half a prayer he said."John D. Rockefeller is going to
join William Waldorf Astor, expatri-
ated by public opinion. That is
not so bad, although to have him
within reach of the process server
would be handy. Incidentally, there
is an entirely new version of how
the summons was at last served on
Mr. Rockefeller prior to the Landis
case. It is asserted on excellent au-
thority that the constable sneaked up
to Mr. Rockefeller's window and
made a noise like a dividend.The reprieve of Herman Billik
doubtless brought a sigh of relief to
many people. That he is guilty is
more than possible, but the evidence
upon which he was convicted seems
to have lacked the degree of certain-
ty which justifies even government
in taking human life. We believe
society will have been fully protect-
ed if his death sentence shall be com-
muted to life imprisonment.It is now time to get down to busi-
ness on the Red Cross stamps. Order
them NOW. Place one on every let-
ter between now and Christmas. We
have gone before the people of the
state as the model city, the leader
in this great work. Now let us make
good.

SPOTLIGHTS

Famous New England Story.

About seven years ago, "Quincy
Adams Sawyer," a story of New
England life, by Charles Felton Pid-
gin, made its appearance in attract-
ive book form. Directly it achieved
enormous popularity. Everybody
was reading it and talking about it.
The sales continued for a year with
no abatement. About that time,
the parties concerned in the book
saw in the story all the elements of
a successful play. To be sure, it
lacked a villain, a ruined girl, a lost
will, a mortgage and a cruel uncle,
but it contained plenty of types of
people all distinct and natural. And
so the dramatization was made.If the book was successful, the
play was doubly so. Houses crowded
to the doors marked its every ap-
pearance. "The very best New En-
gland play ever seen" was the univer-
sal verdict.The play closely follows the book.
No attempt was made to enlarge on
the plot. "Quincy Adams Sawyer" is
a wealthy young Boston lawyer,
who goes into the country for his
health. He meets a blind girl,
whose love he wins. The courtship
is the main theme of the play,
but it is not on any one feature of
the drama that the interest centers,
here are six full-fledged love stories
in progress all the time. It is the
realistic portrayal of character and
scene that has won the play its dis-
tinction. The world loves anything
genuine.It is the jolliest play ever written.
The comedy scenes are strong and
many, and the tender seriousness of
the sentimental portions being only
sweet content and satisfaction un-
mixed with regret or sadness. The
play is popular everywhere.Manager F. W. Gage has secured
this play for Dec. 25 and 26, at La
Crosse theater.

"In Panama" Tonight.

The Rogers Brothers company,
Inc., presenting Mr. Max Rogers
and their famous organization will
present, for the first time, their
most production "In Panama" at the
La Crosse theater tonight. There
are more specialties by high class
people in their new production than
in any two musical comedies in the
entire country. The ensemble both
in volume and voice and appearance
would do justice to a grand opera
production. Mr. Rogers now the
most famous entertainer in his line,
has been provided with the best play
and best material of his career.
Max Hoffmann who is responsible for
many of the present day successes,
has supplied an abundance of newand tuneful music. Many novel mu-
sical specialties will be introduced
by a large and beautiful chorus.

At the Bijou.

The greatest jam of people that
ever clamored for admittance at the
Bijou blockaded the popular little
theatre's lobby last night. The s. r.
o. had to be displayed at both per-
formances but still they came on.
The crowd was no doubt attracted
by the Rennee family who have been
preceded by such strong press com-
ments from other cities as to create
and irrepressible desire to see that
great act. The Rennee family as the
feature headliners of this week's bill
at the Bijou is the best of its kind
ever seen here. They have a charac-
ter singing act in which they present
five operatic pictures, introducing
bits of well-known comic operas
from the French, German and Hun-
garian. The first shows a group of
Italian street singers; the second
presents a French peasant scene;
the third affords a glimpse of Ger-
man life; the fourth allows a fine
display of Strauss "Gipsy Count" me-
lodies; and the fifth is devoted to the
United States. Excellent voices and
a good sense of stage beauty combine
to make the act one of unusual merit.
Mme. Rennee has a fine stage ap-
pearance and the little girls are very
sweet. La Crosse music lovers will
enjoy this treat.The Three Koberers made a strong
hit with their artistic gymnastics
and contortions. They use a com-
bination trapeze-Roman ring appa-
ratus which, unfortunately for a fine
display of the act, owing to limited
stage room, had to be placed directly
over the orchestra pit. The Koberers
accomplish some of the hardest
stunts on the ring known in the busi-
ness. They are not overladen with
heavy muscles but are built along the
lines of the lithe sinewy athletes.
Little Marguerite who is featured as
the child contortionist, is a wonder-
fully close bender and is a model of
sustained and grace. The act is finely
costumed.Laurette Boyd came through very
nicely and secured many returns with
her blarney as the Irish Merry Wit-
dow. She created no end of laughter
in the unique costume worn in her
parody of Vesta Victoria. The odd-
fellow hose displayed a nice propor-
tion of physical charm. She was very
well received.Thos. Dugan, the eccentric A. D. T.,
matured a great deal better than
the expectations at first. He gradu-
ates his monologue and gags to a
raising pressure that puts him higher
in favor every minute he grows old-
er with the audience. He scored very
strongly and left the stage a very
high favorite.M. Patrick sang in his usual good
style. "She Borrowed My Only Hus-
band," a comical lyric with humorous
slides.The moving pictures tell the story
of an Irish romance, entitled "A
Daughter of Erin," and is on the
order of Dion Boucicault's "Con the
Shaugraun."

IMPORTANT COURT DECISIONS

AVERRING RELATIONSHIP OF
JUDGE TO ATTORNEY AS CON-
TEMPT.—In Johnson vs. State, 112
Southwestern Reporter, 143, an at-
torney having offered to file a mo-
tion suggesting to the court that an
opposing attorney was related to the
judge within the prescribed degree
and that his fee was contingent, was
fined for contempt. The supreme
court of Arkansas held the decision
erroneous as the suggestion did not
reflect on the integrity or impar-
tiality of the judge and was based on
legal grounds for disqualification.

Thin.

"Gee, but ain't his legs thin?"
"Rather—he was arrested once
for having no visible means of sup-
port."—Cornell Widow.

PERSONAL

Thos. Halligan, of 194 Hewitt
street, Bridgeport, Conn., is taking
Father John's Medicine as a body
builder. Gained five pounds in one
week. It contains no injurious
drugs.A. J. Humphrey, 36 Revan street,
Cohoes, N. Y., has been in poor
health for nearly two years, so weak
at times it seemed miserable to live.
Since taking Father John's Medicine,
he has felt better in every way, and
now eats well, sleeps well and is
growing stronger and fleshier daily.

HELPED THE BABY

Father John's Medicine is doing
my baby a world of good. She was
very thin and had bronchial trouble.
She is picking up nicely. I have also
recommended it to my neighbors.
(Signed) Mrs. Kelleher, 53 First
Ave., New York City.THE TURN OF
THE TIDE

By Horace Annestley Vachell

[Copyrighted, 1908.]

She spoke interrogatively, appeal-
ing to his judgment because she mis-
trusted her own, which hitherto—as
he knew—had never failed her. Sud-
denly, he realized the issues at stake.
Like Charteris, before him, he had
always thought of Joy Vennable as a
woman with certain masculine attri-
butes. Only masculine in the sense
that the enormous majority of wo-
men are without them. He had ad-
mired her self-reliance, poise, ex-
ecutive ability, and, within limits, her
freedom from convention, or, rather,
her power of stepping bravely out-
side the circle of Mottifontian tra-
dition. It had not occurred to him
that these qualities were artificial
rather than natural; the result of an
adored father's inability to play the
part for which he had been wrongly
cast. Now he saw her relaxed in
mind and body, plastic, and the more
alluring because her weakness solici-
ted so subtly his strength. Hope ani-
mated him again. Here was the wo-
man not able to stand alone, not able
to resist importunity, who, sooner or
later, would fall gladly into protect-
ing arms.

He perceived much more than this.

He had read her aright when he
contended that she belonged to that
large army of women who do not
marry unless they can marry the man
they love. If Joy fully realized that
she loved Hugo Charteris, and that
he was not unworthy of her love, she
would remain single all her life. On
the other hand, if she persuaded her-
self, or was persuaded by another,
that her love had been bestowed upon
an unworthy object, she would try to
cast it from her as "rubbish to the
void." And then, heartwhole, she
might be wooed and won.At this moment, worn out by suffer-
ing, bewildered and forlorn, she
entreached his judgment, and would
accept it as final. And so little was
required: a careless shrug of the
shoulder, the uplifted brow, the de-
rivative smile. She would know then
that if pride constrained him to de-
cent silence concerning a rival, such
silence could only be interpreted to
mean repudiation.These thoughts fluttered like homing
pigeons into his mind as he heard
Joy saying:"I loved the man who worked here
with us, not the man who went down
upon the Luna.""You loved an ideal man, a crea-
ture of the imagination?""I suppose so." She spoke grudi-
ngly. "The other was contemptible.""I couldn't have loved him, I
couldn't understand him.""You repeat that because you are
not sure?"

The blood flew to her cheeks.

"It was cruel to say that," she
faltered. "If you knew how I have
struggled—"

"I can guess," he replied grimly.

"It's not easy to cast out angels or
devils, when once they are in pos-
session.""You seem to see into my mind. If
it is a devil that is tearing me, I can
cast it out—and I will. Why don't
you help me? Why do you stare at
me so strangely?"His face worked. And then the
innumerable little acts of self-denial
and self-sacrifice, the hardships pa-
tiently endured, the long hours of
tireless ministrations to others, the
fine thoughts and aspirations which
had nourished his mind, these ten
thousand strong, rose up and stood
by him in the hour of his need."Why do I look at you so strange-
ly?" He sprang from his seat, laid
his hands upon her shoulders, and
gazed deep into her eyes. "Because
I am tempted to lie to you. Because
I would give my right hand to be
able to tell you in all sincerity that
Hugo Charteris was a devil, and that
you ought to cast him out for ever
and ever. And this I can't do. He
came to me that night and showed
me his heart. He loathed what he
had done. If he was unclean—and
he would be the last to deny it—he is
now clean. His love for you, now
that miracle. He was leaving
England because the old life had be-
come detestable. That is the truth—
I swear it."

"Thank God!" said Joy.

"You have been miserable," said
Tisdale, almost with violence, "be-
cause you felt ashamed of your love,
abased. You thought, perhaps, that
he was amusing himself at your ex-
pense? And behind everything else
was that woman, that sorceress, who
has gone back to her husband."

"What do you say?"

"Didn't you know? And the hus-
band was never his friend. That was
all straw out of which the counsel
made bricks. And at the trial Char-
teris said nothing because he chose
to shoulder all the blame. And now
there is nothing more to add, but
this: You loved the man who work-
ed here with us, who was always
kind and cheery and strong. And
that was the real man, the true Hugo
Charteris. You made no mistake in
loving him."

"And he is dead," she wailed.

He held her as in a vise, reading
her through and through; then, in a
voice which made her heart stop
beating, he said solemnly: "Hugo
Charteris whom you drove away is
dead and buried, but the other lives."

Then he told her the truth.

Wearing a thick veil, Joy returned
to Easthampton with Tisdale. Hugo
was in his room, packing up the kit
that Tisdale had bought for him,
when the door opened and Joy en-
tered. She closed the door, and
stood with her back against it, con-
fronting him. In a few words she
made him understand what had hap-
pened, although the full realization of
what Tisdale had done never came
home to him till long afterwards.

Colds Colds

Ask your doctor if Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is
not just the right medicine for such cases. He
knows all about it. Then follow his advice.Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
REVISED FORMULACold after cold, cough after cough. One
cold no sooner cured than another one
comes. It's a bad habit, this taking-cold
habit. What you want is a medicine that
will break up this habit, heal inflamed
membranes, and strengthen weak tissues.We have no secrets! We publish
the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LA CROSSE

November 27, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$2,665,782.03
Overdrafts	766.42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
Other Bonds	342,800.00
Banking House	50,000.00
Other Real Estate	100.00
Cash Resources—	
N. Y. City Bonds to secure U. S. deposits \$ 58,000.00	
With Banks	693,508.59
With Treasurer U. S.	12,500.00
In Vaults	243,519.80
Total	\$4,316,976.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$ 250,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	72,590.94
Reserved for taxes and interest	12,500.00
Circulation	248,800.00
Deposits	3,483,085.89
Total	\$4,316,976.83

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

When she had finished, he said
hoarsely:"Good-bye; you have come to say
good-bye."

"I have come to ask a question.

Are you giving everything up because
I told you to begin again?""Yes; never was better advice given.
And I couldn't begin again here.""I see that clearly. Still—it's a
tremendous sacrifice. Nothing I
could say would make you—"

"Come to life again? No."

"Nothing I could do," her voice
faltered; she let her lids veil her
eyes."What do you mean?" he said
hoarsely. "Is it possible that you,
you, would tempt me to something
base. I have inflicted great distress
upon my family, but the gain to them
is more than the loss. But, now, to
come forward, to take back what I
have given. You would ask me to
do that?""I'd sooner die first," she an-
swered."Then what are we talking
about?""Perhaps I was not quite sure. It
is absolutely settled then, that you
sail to the Argentine?"

"Absolutely."

She held out her hands.

"Will you take me with you?"

Tisdale's was the last face they
saw on English land. And soon it
was swallowed up in the early morn-
ing mists, as the big ship swung
slowly into the stream. He had ar-
ranged everything. The Mottifonts
expressed amazement that he, as her
doctor, had prescribed a long sea
voyage. Dr. Snelgrove would have
sent the young lady, with a chaperon,
to Scarborough. Sir Giles, to whom
Tisdale made the formal communi-
cation, said testily: "A sea voyage!
Tut, Tut! She'll meet some inelig-
ible fellow on board and marry him.
You have taken a great responsibil-
ity upon yourself, Mr. Tisdale. I
don't expect to see my niece again. I
can hardly believe that she is my
poor sister's daughter. Perhaps you
know that she treated her aunts and
me with extreme discourtesy. She
gave me to understand that she held
me responsible for poor George
Vennable's death. Well, well, per-
haps a long sea voyage will make her

THE COMPLETE NEWS OF THE NORTH SIDE TODAY

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

If your shoes don't fit you'll never have comfort. You'll blame the man who sold 'em. We make fit as much of an object as quality and we don't slight that for anything.

\$3.00 or \$4.00 will go a mighty long way to give you shoe comfort and stability here.

Gautsch-Roth

524 Main Street

Received a line of Rubbers to fit Educator Shoes

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

On Friday and Saturday of this week we will have with us a practical cutler, from the factory, to show you how to hone a razor and keep it in good shape. Bring in your old razor and have him hone it for you without charge. Costs you nothing.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY OUR SPECIALTY.

Fred Dittman Hardware Co.

129 South Fourth Street.

High Grade Toilet Goods

Always make appropriate Holiday Gifts.
Separate pieces and made up sets in great variety at

ERHART'S
Red Cross
Drug Store.

If a man could get himself talked about as much as the weather does, he would soon become famous—or notorious.

WATCHES

New thin models. Our special movement, 17 fine ruby jewels, fully adjusted, fine gold dial in 25 year gold filled case, \$30.00. The finest watch ever shown.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.
429 Main Street.

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

NORTH SIDE OFFICE
ST. ROSE ST.
R. F. STANTON, Manager
C. F. SCHWEIGERT, Editor
NEW PHONE 75-A
North Side Advertising and News handled from this Office.

PLENTY OF ICE IN BLACK RIVER

JENKS WILL HARVEST SUPPLY
WITHOUT HAULING

IS NOT YET RIGHT THICKNESS

Ice Will be Plentiful and Easily Harvested This Winter and Should be Cheap Next Summer

Ice will be both plentiful and cheap in the city next year according to C. L. Jenks of the Arctic Ice and Fuel company, and all possibilities of an ice famine have been overcome by the recent raise of one foot and a half in the river.

When the first freezing set in it was thought that it would be necessary to cut ice in East channel, hauling it across Black river and into the house but with the recent raise of one foot and a half in the Black this will be unnecessary and there is to be plenty of ice in Black river.

Although Black river is frozen well across the ice is not yet the right thickness for cutting but will be in a short time if the present cold weather continues.

"The ice this year will be unusually plentiful," said Mr. Jenks today, "and prospects are bright for cheaper ice next year. The ice will be of a good quality and there is no possibility of an ice famine."

The new ice house being built by Mr. Jenks is already completed and ready for the receiving of the winter's harvest.

First Ice Harvested
John Ambrose, proprietor of the saloon at 400 Mill street, cut ice last Saturday near Trow's mill. Mr. Ambrose has an ice house of his own, but for some reason he ran short of ice this season and he cut enough last Saturday to last him the rest of the season. The ice was very clear and about six inches thick in some places.

"A" TEAM WINS ON NORTH SIDE

The A team of the Combination Bowling Alley league defeated the B team last evening in a very interesting contest. J. Miller, the best bowler of the B team, injured his finger, and his good work was greatly missed. He was replaced by C. Voves. The scores are:

A Team.			
F. Zoeller	184	154	167
C. Jenks	133	161	144
Butterfield	213	139	140
E. Anderson	150	206	138
A. Yehle	167	161	166
J. Johnson	136	108	109
Total	983	929	864

B Team.			
J. Miller	184	154	167
Al. Zoeller	157	144	141
Paulson	122	138	144
E. Yehle	130	166	156
Swanson	139	106	136
J. Ritter	123	144	141
Total	758	798	896

L. L. MURPHY TO WORK IN EAST

Mr. L. L. Murphy of Gould street, who recently resigned his position at the La Crosse Rubber mills, has accepted another with the Aspley Rubber company of Hudson, Mass.

Mr. Murphy held a responsible place with the La Crosse Rubber Mills company for many years.

In Mr. Murphy's new position he has a much larger field to work in and more chance for advancement, which was his cause for leaving the La Crosse Mills.

His Reason.
"Why do you omit 'h' from your name, Ben?" asked Will Shake, spare one day.

"For the sake of variety," answered Mr. Johnson; "there is already too much Johnson in the city directory."

This is why they called him Rare Ben Johnson.—Chicago Tribune.

Fear Not

Dark and gloomy days when contemplating a sitting for your Xmas photos. Graw Studio produces as good work on dark days as on a bright one. So come in at once and save disappointment in getting your photo on time.

Enlargements a Specialty

Graw Studio
1223 Caledonia St.
La Crosse, Wis.

MRS. J. H. BOND DIES ON VISIT

NORTH SIDE WOMAN EXPIRES
AT HAMBURG, N. Y.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED TODAY

Expires at Age of 76 Years While Visiting Daughter; Leaves Several Children; Funeral There

Relatives in this city this morning received word announcing the death of Mrs. J. H. Bond, aged 76, at Hamburg, N. Y., where she went from La Crosse to visit.

Mrs. Bond was an old and well known resident of La Crosse, having resided in this city for the past 20 years and up to the time of her leaving for New York, a few days ago, has made her home at the residence of her son, George S. Bond, 1525 Wood street.

The cause of her death was not stated in the telegram received here but it is presumed to be old age. She was, however, at the time of leaving La Crosse, in seemingly good health.

She is survived by four children, Mrs. George H. Bond of this city, Mrs. John Mueser of Mason City, Ia., Mrs. Charles Sutter of Hamburg, N. Y., and D. C. Bond, now in Midland, S. D.

The funeral will be held in Hamburg and interment will be there some time this week.

H. W. MAXWELL HEADS RAILWAY TRAINMEN

H. W. Maxwell will head Gateway City lodge 176, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, for the next term, he being chosen, together with the other officers at the meeting held Sunday. W. I. McGaughren will be the delegate from the La Crosse lodge to the grand lodge which convenes in Columbus, Ohio, next May.

Following is the list of officers chosen Sunday:

Master—H. W. Maxwell.
Vice master—L. Jojode.
Secretary—W. Devine.
Financier—W. Wash.
General agent—G. Hickey.
Delegate to the grand lodge—W. J. McGaughren.

NORTHSIDE IN BRIEF

Mr. Olaf Olson of the Nelson Clothing company visited friends in Westby Sunday.

Olaf Olson of 1224 Berlin street has returned from a few days' visit with friends and relatives in Westby, Wis.

The Ladies' Sewing society of the German Lutheran church will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. Manke of Clinton street.

Mr. and Mrs. N. De Sautelle of Minneapolis are visiting with their parents on Avon street for a few days.

James Gibson, who recently underwent an operation at the St. Francis hospital, is greatly improved and was able to be taken home yesterday.

Miss Etta Nesler of Berlin street is confined to her home by illness.

Carl Nutrud will leave for Madison soon, where he will enter college and take up the agricultural course.

George McAdams of North Bend visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall of Wood street yesterday.

The Epworth league of the Caledonia M. E. church will attend the union meet at Onalaska Friday evening.

Mr. John Desmond, who has been confined to his home by illness is able to be around again.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Caledonia Street M. E. church will give a chicken supper at Fjeldstad's hall Thursday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Thomas of Rose street, who recently underwent an operation at the La Crosse hospital, is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jones of Fertile, Minn., are expected in this city tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were early settlers of the north side and have not been here for ten years.

TOWNSEND NO CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Townsend of Michigan formally announced today that he was not a candidate for the speakership of the sixty-first congress.

ROSE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

FINDLAY, Dec. 7.—The Rose law under which since last October the voters of Ohio have been able to call special elections to decide whether any county shall be "wet" or "dry," was today declared constitutional.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The National bank of Springfield, Mo., was closed today by order of Special Examiner Roerbeck, and Frank O. Hicks was appointed receiver. Capital, \$100,000.

HORSE DROPS DEAD

A horse belonging to Nic Hintges dropped dead yesterday while he was hauling wood down from the bluff.

How it would simplify the problem of government if everyone would be as honest as he expects his neighbor to be.

Nicholson-Scott Co.

418-420 MAIN ST.
LACROSSE, WIS.

Headquarters for Christmas Shoppers

Everything in readiness—temptingly displayed—plainly marked—every counter and sale table tells its own story of economy.

Neckwear

Assortment is immense, every idea and want can be met here. Some new conceits appear in the assortment every day. We have two tables devoted to assortment of ruchings, stocks, tabs and ruffs—each.

25c

Other Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Each

Handkerchiefs

A regular 25c quality of all pure linen embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs on sale at each only

50c

FURS FOR GIFTS

Now is the time to secure the best selections. We have added some fine Blue Wolf sets to our stock and have marked them special—

With Rug Muff and Shawl \$20.00

Brown Mink Collars, each \$2.25 at \$2.25

Children's Coats

Special prices for gifts. Now is the time and this is the place for practical gifts. Grand assortment of Children's Coats priced at less than the cloth can be bought for.

Silk Petticoats

All Silk Taffeta Petticoat with very deep flounce, strictly tailored, deep dust under-ruffle, to match in colors; \$5.00 value,

\$3.25

Black at \$3.65

AUTO VEHLS AT TEMPTINGLY LOW PRICES

Waistings

We have just received an advance shipment of our spring order for imported mercerized White Waistings. We have made a special low price of only per yard.

25c

Napkins

A shipment of manufacturers' odd half dozens Napkins just received. Put up in Christmas boxes specially priced at 6 for only—

\$1.00

WOMAN AIDS PAL IN JAIL DELIVERY

STANDS GUARD OVER FOES TO
THE ESCAPE

CAPTIVES BOUND AND GAGGED

Thugs Saw Way Out of Jail and Posses Are Now in Hot Pursuit

PARSONS, Kans., Dec. 8.—While a woman confederate stood guard over another prisoner who refused to join their project, holding a knife at his throat and threatening instant death if he made an outcry, three men sawed the bars of the local jail. Leaving their captive bound and gagged the four then made good their escape. It was the boldest jail delivery in this section of the state in years. Posses are now hunting the fugitives but no trace of them has been found.

Paul Weggen, a former policeman, is credited with planning the escape. Duard Allen and Burt Russel, two alleged horse thieves, and a woman accomplice were the other principals. All faced a hearing this week.

Weggen is accused of engineering a \$5,000 robbery of a store recently. Since his arrest other crimes that occurred on his beat while he was acting as a policeman have been charged against him. He is said to have served time in the penitentiaries of Kansas and Missouri.

CLAIMS SHE WAS NOT AT THE TRIAL

Arguments are being made before Judge Fruit today in an action brought by Mrs. Kanaus of Texas against Police Justice Hunt to have an entree of appearance taken off the docket in Hunt's court. The plaintiff alleges that Hunt made an entrance of appearance in a case with which she was connected and alleges that she did not appear or had no representative at the trial.

SHERIFF PARR IS AFTER ROGERS, TOO

Sheriff Parr of Winona was in St. Paul Saturday to consult with the St. Paul authorities, presumably about the possibilities of obtaining the custody of Harry Rogers and his accomplice, Belle McCue.

M. G. SCHRIER IS DANGEROUSLY SICK

M. G. Schrier has been brought home from Winona, where he was stricken with paralysis, and doctors do not expect him to live more than two or three days. He was taken to his home, 2002 Main street.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Artistic, original and useful. This store endeavors to cater to the buyer of the ideal Holiday Gift. We cannot enumerate all of them, but below will be found a few suggestions to assist you in deciding that difficult question, "What will it be?"



The Best Xmas Gifts
Bibles from 35c to \$10
Largest stock in the city



Stag Sets, Every Variety
\$1.00 to \$8.00



THE BRASS BOWL
What Better than a Good Book?
We carry all the new ones

Toilet Sets, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
Gold Pens, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
Jewel Cases, 50c to \$3.00.
Hand Bags, \$1.00 to \$7.00.
Bill Books, 50c to \$2.00.
Cigar Cases, \$1.00 to \$2.50.
Purses, 25c to \$3.00.
Gold Rings, \$2.00 to \$35.00.

Souvenir Spoons, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Game Boards, \$1, \$2, \$3.00.
Ingersoll Watches, \$1 to \$3.00.
Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Foot Balls, Postcard Albums 10c to \$2.00.
Photo Albums.



Toilet Traveling Sets from \$2.50 to \$5.00

Bill Books and Pocket Books of every description.



Pen Knives, 25c to \$1.50



WATCHES
Some Real Bargains.
Standard Makes
\$1.00 to \$25.00

WEIS BOOK STORE.

509 MAIN STREET

READ THE TRIBUNE'S SPORTING NEWS

California Navel Oranges

Prices Higher in California

Have Not Advanced Our Prices Yet

John C. Burns
FRUIT HOUSE



SCHAEFER & ELLERS GREEN HOUSES

We grow the best flowers and handle them properly, so that each order filled is an advertisement for us.
La Crosse Floral Co.
BOTH PHONES. 27th AND CASS ST.



VANILLA & RASPBERRY
ICE CREAM & BUTTER COMPANY.

"THE FASHION SHOP"
Women's New Garment Store.
RELMAN & TORDT.
635 Main St. (opp. Cathedral)
La Crosse, Wis.

CUT Your Light
Bill in Half
BY USING
TUNGSTEN LAMPS
ASK
BENTON
Front & Pearl
Phones 178



We are in a position to execute contracts for Sash, Doors, Interior Finish, Fixtures of all kinds and other mill work in a most efficient manner at unusually low prices. The reason we can do this work at prices lower than those charged by other mills is our factory is equipped with all the necessary facilities and our help is competent. Both Phones, No. 130.

SEGELKE & KOHLHAUS
MANUFACTURING CO.

"U. W." GLEE CLUB COMES SATURDAY

La Crosse citizens will have a rare musical treat next Saturday evening when the Madison University Glee club gives a performance in this city. The concert is given under the auspices of the Athletic association of the High school which is trying to raise enough money to pay for the coach. The club consists of forty pieces and according to reports is the best organization that ever represented the University. Earl Tiffany, a local boy who is at present attending the "U." is a member and it was through his efforts that the attraction was booked for this city. The entertainment will be given in the auditorium of the school and tickets will range from 25 to 50 cents.

IRVINE
SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS
Good weight, fine designs, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00.
Heavy weight catchy patterns, \$3 to \$6.00.
Set with chip diamonds, \$3.00 to \$4.50.
Set with cut diamonds, \$6.00 to \$12.00.
Cuff buttons make a sensible present for a man.
W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

PERSONALS

FORD—The Car of Quality.
More new, novel and original stage "business" is introduced in "In Panama" tonight than is generally found in a dozen of the ordinary so-called musical shows.

Dr. George Powell, consulting physician and surgeon.

Mr. C. F. Carroll of Milwaukee is in the city on business.

Judge R. S. Reid left for Madison yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schneider of Sparta called on J. H. Hingle and family today.

Read Gantert's ad closing out all toys.

Mr. M. R. Hayden of Sparta was in the city yesterday to attend the baptism of Mildred Marie Bowler, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Bowler, formerly of Sparta.

Miss Jennie Krick, who has been visiting relatives in the city during the past week, left for her home in Caledonia.

Thursday evening Hickory home-stand, No. 806, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, will hold its annual election of officers.

All toys at closing out prices. Gantert's.

Mr. Ray Snure of Caledonia is in the city on business.

Dr. Will Powell, diseases of women.

J. P. Fetter and J. E. Thornbury returned Sunday morning from a business trip to Chicago.

Madam Gowango, celebrated palmist, tells past, present and future, advice given in all business matters and family affairs, tell you of love affairs when and where you will marry. Call and consult her, hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., 130 North Sixth St.

Mr. Burdell Thayer of Spring Valley is in La Crosse on business.

Mrs. B. B. Dams and children of St. Paul are in the city visiting.

Mr. J. Burba of Tomah is in La Crosse on business.

All toys at half price or less. Gantert's toy closing out sale.

Mr. F. R. Hickisch left for Prairie du Chien to pay a two weeks' visit to his daughter, Miss Tessa Hickisch, who is teaching school there.

Since brother has "girl on the brain" he's getting mighty fussy about what he wears. Last night he was kicking because his cuff links did not suit and because his watch fob looked like a kid's. He was sore about his umbrella too a few days ago. One of these new tie pins would be about right for him too, unless you want to give him a new watch. I'll tell you what, go to Hellfack's jewelry saleroom, he'll show you hundreds of things that will sweeten him up. — Mother's talk to sister.

Hack calls promptly attended to. Phone 179 Gateway City Trfr. Line.

After a short visit with her parents in the city, Miss Bessie Caldwell left for Vernon county yesterday to resume charge of her school.

Christmas Bazaar sale Thursday and Friday at the Y. W. C. A.

The Riverside camp of the Woodmen of the World will give a dance Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, at Sielstad's hall on the North Side. Excellent music has been arranged for and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. J. B. Williams of 909 La Crosse street is confined at the La Crosse hospital. She has been suffering for some time with what doctors now believe to be a partial stroke of paralysis. Reports from the hospital say she is somewhat better but owing to her advanced age, the attack is believed to be serious.

Closing out toys. Gantert's.

A. T. Holmes of La Crosse and Hubert Wolfe of Appleton have been appointed members of the committee of the senior class play at Wisconsin university.

R. L. Kenyon left last evening for a business trip into the east. He will visit Rochester, Cleveland and other eastern cities.

Postmaster W. B. Tschanner and H. A. Salzer are in Chicago on a short business trip.

Carl Anderson of Westby is visiting friends in the city for a few days.

Mother wants a tea ball or strainer. She has new table linen, new knives and forks and spoons of that genuine 1847 Rogers ware and a set of water tumblers and pitcher few nappies and a cut glass bowl would complete her table. Hellfack, jeweler, saleroom has a complete assortment. O yes, don't forget the 5 in. cut glass dishes for \$1.10, the 6 in. at \$1.35. Finger bowls at 75c. They are bargains.

Toys closing out. Gantert's.

James D. Hurley of Caledonia is a business caller in town today.

John Bostrack of Whalen is a business caller in town this morning.

E. E. Rand of Red Wing is in town today on a business mission. Buy your toys at Gantert's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gunderson, Mrs. Osgard and Bessie Trower of Houston were visiting friends in the city yesterday.

Louis Knepp of Lansing is renewing business acquaintances in the city this morning.

MIX FOR COLDS

The following formula is given out by a prominent physician and is known to be one of the most effective obtainable for the quick relief of both chronic and acute colds and coughs.

This will frequently cure the severest cold in a day's time.

Half ounce of Concentrated pine compound, two ounces of glycerine, half pint of good whiskey; mix these by shaking them thoroughly and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours, shaking the bottle well each time.

Any druggist can supply these ingredients. The Concentrated pine is a special pine product refined for medicinal use and comes only in half ounce bottles each enclosed in a round wood case, which is air-tight; but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated" to get the genuine article.

SOCIETY

RELIEF CORPS ENTERTAIN
The Wilson Colwell Relief Corps No. 2 was entertained by Mrs. Benton at her home at 411 Vine street. All spent a very pleasant afternoon. A musical program was rendered and a 6 o'clock dinner was served. There were 30 members present.

CLUBS
The university of Wisconsin Mandolin and Glee club will give a concert Saturday evening in the auditorium of the high school, under the auspices of the High School Athletic association. This will be one of the society events of the week and its advent is always a signal for numerous suppers and small entertainments.

The Greek Lesson club will meet this afternoon with Miss Frances Sill.

The Twentieth Century club met this afternoon with Mrs. R. J. Russell, on South Fourteenth street.

The Monday Afternoon Reading club met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Levi Withee.

RECEPTION FOR MISS TAYLOR

Saturday afternoon Miss Gertrude Hogan gave a small and informal reception in honor of Miss Elizabeth Taylor. The drawing room was prettily decorated with bunches of pink and white carnations. Mrs. Walton Losey and Miss Lucy Hogan presided at the table in the dining room, serving coffee and salad. They were assisted by Laura Cunningham, Helen Anderson and Margaret Taylor. The decorations in this room were brides' roses.

This afternoon Mrs. James Hogan serves tea at her rooms on Main street to a dozen ladies, friends of Miss Taylor.

A Dangerous Operation
is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at O. T. Erhart's drug store.

INTEREST GROWS IN TOURNAMENTS

Yesterday's scores in the Elk's billiard tournament were:

Rawlinson 35, 35; L. B. Raymond 40, 32.

Farlan 50, 50; Graef, 65, 34.

Oyen 20, 9; Chilson 25, 25.

Dengler 30, 30; Oyen 20, 19.

Oyen 20, 20; Hoslyu 30, 21.

Frederick 25, 18; Oyen 20, 20.

Hosly 30, 30; Frederick 25, 17.

Hosly 30, 16; Peterson 15, 15.

Neibhr 40, 10; Rawlinson 35, 35.

L. B. Raymond 40, 40; Hanson 35, 17.

Gatterdam 95, 95; Tate 60, 28.

Worth 100, 100; Taylor 55, 40.

Raymond 65, 50; Taylor 55, 55.

At La Crosse Club
Last night's scores in the La Crosse club tournament are as follows:

Keyes 90, 90; Dow 140, 135.

Frye 55, 55; Lynd 45, 25.

Mitchell 65, 58; Boyd 65, 65.

Holway 70, 55; Torrance 65, 65.

Brayton 70, 70; Salzer 65, 54.

Hankerson 150, 150; McMillan 90, 72.

Brayton 70, 70; Torrance 65, 43.

Thompson 45, 19; Morse 45, 45.

Craft 65, 65; Salzer 65, 31.

McMillan 90, 90; Burns 90, 60.

Langenbach 50, 36; Eddy 60, 60.

Hough 90, 90; Dow 140, 140.

Langenbach 50, 50; Fox 55, 51.

SMALL FIRE IN UNION FIBRE CO.
The Union Fibre company sustained a small loss by reason of another fire which occurred on the third floor of the west concrete building of their plant in Winona on Sunday evening, starting about 8:30 o'clock. The principal damage was from the soot which blackened up the walls on the third floor and which also somewhat damaged the chutes leading from the third to the second floor.

The fire started from the springing a leak of a large kettle in which pitch was being boiled. A rivet came out of the kettle and this let the boiling pitch down into the fire, where it caught on fire and a dense smoke was engendered.

E. G. Boynton of La Crosse is president and principal stockholder of the Union Fibre company.

URGE A BOOM IN RED CROSS STAMPS

The flail day of the Red Cross stamp campaign to raise funds to stamp out the white plague in Wisconsin is near at hand, and it is feared.

Mr. Beyschlag—

I have never seen medicine act as wonderfully in my life before. From the first dose the change for the better was pronounced, and after taking about half the bottles, the cold, the cough and all irritation in my throat and lungs had absolutely vanished.

I never believed that I could be cured in so short a time, it certainly acted like magic. And just think, after trying one bottle Grip Cure, one bottle Cough Cure, one box Cold Tablets and several brands of Cough Lozenges in vain!

The speaker was a well known citizen, and the medicine that elicited his speech of admiration, was a 50c bottle of Gray's Yerba Santa which I sold him day before yesterday, and I get hundreds of similar testimonials, showing the miraculous effect of Gray's Yerba Santa on colds and coughs. It just acts like a charm.

CHAS. BEYSCHLAG
Druggist, 503 Main Street.

Energy is well-nourished muscles
plus well-nourished nerves.

Uneda Biscuit

are the greatest energy-makers
of all the wheat foods.

5¢ In dust tight,
moisture proof packages.
Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ed that unless the sale becomes more active at once, the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association may fall in its determination to sell 3,000,000 stamps by Jan. 1.

The stamps are designed for Christmas and New Year's use on gifts, letters, packages, etc., and it is pointed out that to be of service they must be purchased before Christmas day. They cost one cent each, if purchased one at a time or by the thousand. There are no bargain or "wholesale" rates.

Big stores throughout the state are taking up the work of disposing of stamps, which is being done by the department stores in Milwaukee. Each clerk is instructed to urge the customer to buy a stamp at a penny.

It has been found that a majority of customers immediately ask for more when they find out the worthy purpose of the stamps.

The Milwaukee Drug Co. and Yahr & Lange, wholesale druggists of Milwaukee, have volunteered to become state distributors of stamps for re-

tail druggists, who are selling them in large numbers throughout Wisconsin. "You can buy a Red Cross stamp everywhere a postage stamp is sold," is the motto of the campaign.

The headquarters of the campaign are at 411 Goldsmith building, Milwaukee, and in charge of Stanley A. Douglas. There is a plentiful supply of stamps on hand, and it is urged that everyone who has not yet purchased stamps buy at once and dispose of some to friends to help this commendable enterprise.

J. E. GEIWTZ
JEWELER



Fobs
\$1.25
\$2.00
and
up.

Men's Fobs in Gold-filled, \$2.00 up.
In Silk, Gold Mountings, \$1.25 up.

Ladies Toilet and Manicure Sets



3 piece Toilet Sets, best quality, up from \$4.50
Manicure Sets, sterling silver, up from \$2.50

J. E. GEIWTZ
JEWELER

Economy in Buying

is just as essential as it is to save part of your earnings. We are offering bargains that ought to appeal to every economical shopper. All goods always marked in plain figures and we only handle goods that can be sold with a guarantee to be as represented.

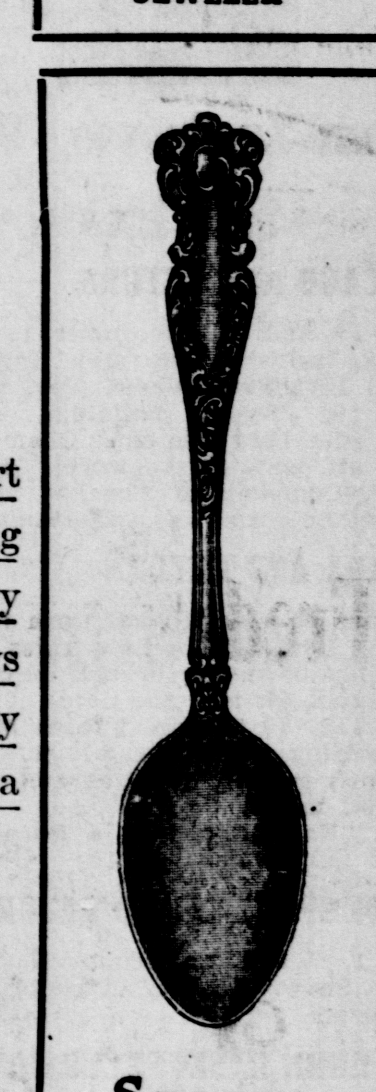
A Diamond

Single Spoons Sterling, 50c up.
In Set \$3.25 up.



Ladies' Diamond Rings \$15.00 up from
Men's Diamond Rings \$25.00 up from

J. E. GEIWTZ
JEWELER



Gents' Watches




20 year case, thin model, 7 jeweled movement \$12.50
Ladies' Watches, gold filled cases, complete, up from \$10.50

J. E. GEIWTZ, JEWELER

500-502 Main Street, La Crosse, Wis.

\$1000.00
Given for any substance injurious to health found in food resulting from the use of

Calumet Baking Powder

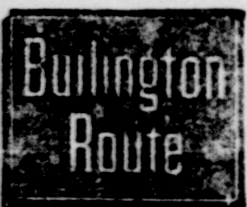


THE ELLIOTT-LOEFFLER COMPANY
WHOLESALE
Wines and Liquors
Imported and Domestic Mineral Water, Ginger Ales, Club Soda, Bass Ales, Dublin Stout, Etc.
Full Line of Bar Glassware
Both Phones 195 222-224 Pearl St.

NOTICE
We will furnish funeral outfits at following prices: Hearse, Carriages and Pallbearers \$1 each—Sundays excepted. Phone 102. CLARK & CLARK.

Low Rates

via



From La Crosse, Wis.
\$8.20
CHICAGO AND RETURN

Nov. 29 and 30. December 1, 2, 7 and 8, inclusive, account International Live Stock Show, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10. Twenty buildings filled with pure bred live stock. Champions from all parts of the world. Horse Show, Company of Cavalry, Music, and other forms of entertainment.

OMAHA AND RETURN
Account of the National Corn Exposition, Dec. 9-19. Low rates will probably be made for this occasion. Ask agent for rate and dates of sale. Over \$50,000 in prizes; three blocks of buildings; daily experiments and lectures; moving pictures and exhibitions; music.
An "Exposition with a Purpose."
Don't fail to go.

\$55.00 SPOKANE AND RETURN
Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Account National Apple Show. Variety of routes and stop-overs.

BIG HORN BASIN EXCURSION
Personally conducted homeseekers' excursions 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month, under guidance of D. Clem Deaver, General Agent Landseekers' Information Bureau, Omaha, to assist settlers to secure irrigated lands in the Big Horn Basin, Wyo., and Yellowstone Valley, Mont.

No matter where you are going it will pay you to see me before completing your arrangements.
H. B. Smith, Agent, C.B. & Q.R.R.

THOMAS & EBERHART
COAL CO.
Dealers in
COAL & WOOD
A. J. EBERHART, Mgr.
BOTH PHONES. 700 ROSE ST.

TO-NIGHT
Oscar
LIVE FOR THE BOWELS AND LIVER
25c. 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. All Druggists

"Contentment is better than riches," quoted the wise guy. "Yes, but give the average man the riches and he'll be content," added the simple mug."

PRESIDENT GIVES CONGRESS LESSON IN CONSERVATION

ILLUSTRATED MESSAGE POINTS
DEFORESTATION DAMAGE

SHOWS LANDS GONE BARREN

FERTILE AREAS LOST TO AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

WANTS AMERICA TO PREVENT

Urges Government to Follow Conservation Policy, Warned by History's Disclosures

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Congress was given an object lesson today. President Roosevelt was the pedagogue and the subject was deforestation.

In his annual message which he laid before the national legislators, he drove home his conservation policy by means of half tone reproductions of photographs showing the shocking results of timber waste in northern China and eastern Asia, all taken by a special agent of the agricultural department.

Barren mountains and plains of sand and gravel, which several centuries ago had been among the most fertile spots in the world; regions flooded by the destruction of the forests; bottom lands buried by waste; once broad and deep rivers converted into insignificant waterways, and whole regions, originally wooded, settled and cleared but ruined since 1775 were depicted in a series of ten views with appropriate explanatory notes by the president.

It was the second time an illustrated president's message had been sent to congress. The former was after the president's notable trip to Panama.

One of the pictures in today's message is thus described: "Mountains resembling the Appalachians. Once wooded, now barren."

Another: "Chief city in a district formerly rich in timber, closely resembling in situation and physical conditions, the Piedmont district of the Appalachians from Virginia to Georgia."

KIERAN BEATS ALL THE CASSIES OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

ing the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell and Wm. Nelson Cromwell, personally, the right to settle any and all claims in whatsoever manner deemed best. Copies of this power of attorney have been sent to Receiver Gilroy, but he declined to make any statement on the subject other than he had not been notified personally by Mr. Cromwell that such power of attorney meets with his approval.

As the hours go on, the affairs of the corporation seem to become more and more involved. The question of veracity is raised between Keiran and Gilroy and the former, from the New Willard hotel in Washington, passes the lie to Gilroy in the offices of the company here, and the latter passes it back with interest.

To Sue Many Banks.
The real development of the day was the statement of Gilroy that many well known bankers in this city, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other financial circles are to be made defendants in suits to recover what Gilroy alleges are illegal bonuses paid to them for loans made by the Fidelity company. The complaints

• • • • •
• **ST. MARY'S TO SURVIVE.**
• **KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 8.**
• Despite the fact that it is deeply involved in the failure of the Fidelity Funding company of New York, it is believed here that St. Mary's Academy at Nauvoo, Ill., will not close its doors because of the failure.
• Receiver Gilroy for the Fidelity company is quoted today as stating that the institution is hopelessly bankrupt. This information was conveyed to the mother superior in charge. She declined to discuss the statement, but declared emphatically that the academy would continue.
• The academy recently erected several large buildings connected by a tunnel and established an elaborate water and sewer system at a cost of nearly \$500,000.

have already been drawn but not yet filed. They will be signed by Gilroy today and then service will be sought. According to Gilroy the amounts involved are enormous, in fact so large that he declines at this time to make public just how large they were, or the bankers involved.

A Wonderful Bonus.
Taking one loan at random, however, he cited it as a fair example. It showed that a bonus of \$50,000 was paid for a temporary accommodation of \$135,000. The bank paid to the Fidelity company \$135,000 and accepted a note for \$185,000, plus interest, and this amount, with many similar sums, Gilroy will now try to recover by process of law.

The statement that the affairs of the company are not involved as made by Mr. Keiran is a deliberate lie," declared Gilroy to the United Press correspondent today. "For instance, there is carried on the books in my possession accounts receivable

The Best Cough Syrup Is Easily Made at Home

It is not much trouble to make the cough syrup suggested in this recipe—any woman can prepare it in five minutes. It does the work quickly and is much cheaper and better than the cough and cold medicines you buy.

Put 2 1/2 oz. of Pinex in a pint bottle, then fill up the bottle with Granulated Sugar Syrup made as follows: Take one pint of Granulated Sugar, add one-half cup of water, stir and let boil just a moment. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, as required. The taste is very pleasant and if kept well corked, it never spoils. It is equally good for all members of the family, regardless of age.

The results from this simple home-made article are surprisingly prompt. It breaks up a cold quickly and usually stops a deep-seated cough in twenty-four hours.

In making this, however, do not expect good results by using any of the numerous pine oil or pine tar preparations. None of these compare with the real Pinex itself, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway White Pine Extract. All druggists have it or can get it very easily on request.

The Pinex should cost about fifty cents; granulated Sugar about four cents; total cost of a full pint of this unequalled mixture, fifty-four cents.

of \$1,250,000. There is not the slightest chance that we will recover \$50,000 of this. Then there are treasury bonds of \$500,000 which are worth what they will bring for old paper. Besides that in notes, which are receivable and papers of all kinds, we find approximately \$1,750,000 more, but not a cent of it is good.

"The creditors of the corporations are scattered all over. We have a lot of them in Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, Indiana and all through Idaho. Keiran has in his possession or knows where they are, a cash book, a journal, a ledger and books showing bills receivable and payable. If I had them I could tell something about the matter."

Calls Keiran a Liar.
"But Mr. Gilroy," interrupted the reporter, "Mr. Keiran in Washington today stated that you have all the books he ever had."

"Keiran is a liar," declared Gilroy. "Wait a minute," and he pressed a bell. A young man came in. "This gentleman is Mr. Vancamp, for years employed in this company," said Gilroy. "Mr. Vancamp, what personal books did Keiran have?"

"A cash book, ledger, journal and bills receivable and payable," was the reply.

"Where are they now?"

"I don't know."

"Did they disappear when Keiran left?"

"They did."

Books Held Secret

"That's all. Now gentlemen, I have records here showing that these missing books show the disposition of over \$2,000,000 in cash, credits realized from the sale from certificates of stocks and claims for monies advanced, etc., that is the reason that I want these books and that is the reason I got this order from the supreme court for the examination of Keiran under oath. But I have failed to get him here, although I have notified his lawyer that I want him."

"Now, take the notes of St. Mary's college. We only know of some of them. Our books show \$100,000 but I know of two others aggregating half a million more and these are but a few as there are upward of two hundred out."

Owes Windsor Trust

"Keiran says the Windsor Trust has assets of the company. The Windsor tells me they have many notes of our company that they would like very much to cash in. That is the way they are concerned."

"For six months before the receiver was appointed, the Fidelity was in trouble. In order to keep his cash so it could not be attached, Keiran ran an account in the name of his stenographer and another in the name of one of his clerks. Thousands of dollars were moved through these accounts, just how many we will not say until we get the affairs of the concern into court."

Assets a Myth

"Why, so far as the books in our

THE CHRISTMAS STORE

We've gone into this holiday season in hearty fashion and have raised the enthusiasm of many observant eyes.

Don't you know that every blessed business day we lavish our special attention and endeavor just to please you? And it but naturally follows that so many hundred people come here to find the fullest and latest expression in gift things. It's a satisfactory process. You really feel that you're getting "just what you want."

Parker
310 MAIN ST.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

HIGHER CLASSES WANT OUR PLAYERS

FIGURES ASKED ON SEVERAL OF THE BEST

WON'T CHOOSE MANAGER NOW

Several Have Made Application, but Directors Won't Make a Choice Until January

The directors of the La Crosse baseball association will meet Monday, Dec. 14, for the purpose of considering Paul Mahoney's resignation and electing another director to fill the vacancy. According to President Henry Rooney, the directors will not decide upon a manager at the meeting but will wait until January to select a leader for next season. A number of applications for the position have been made but none of them have been looked upon as possible managers as yet by any of the members of the board.

The reason given for the delay in selecting a manager is that the drafting season of class C which opens Dec. 15 does not close until January 15 and any manager that the directors might pick now may be drafted by the higher leagues.

It is not improbable that the drafting season will leave the team in bad shape, for a number of players of the La Crosse team have been under consideration by the different teams in the Three I league, the Central association, and the Pennsylvania-Ohio league. Tracy is the only member of the team at present who is drafted, but a number of La Crosse players are considered good timber for the Class C leagues. Former President Elliott has received letters from the different teams mentioned above, asking for the batting and fielding averages of the following players: Graves, Duchien, Eberly, Safford and Harms. These men were the crack players of the La Crosse team and their loss would be deeply felt, especially as no good men have been secured to take their places in case they leave.

BAD RISKS CAUSE A RAISE OF RATES

Because the bonding companies have lost so much money on bad risks in the past few years the rates for bonding the county officers have advanced to about double what they were the last time the officers were bonded. Today the ways and means committee of the county board declined to accept any of the various bids received and will refer the entire matter to the county board. Two years ago the bonds were let at \$260.00, on the total of \$67,500. Of the six bidders present Withee, Borson and Hisecox wanted the most, the bid offered by the firm amounting to \$528.20. D. F. Bowler's bid was least, amounting to \$418.00. After discussing the matter for a short time the committee decided to refer the matter to the county board which convenes December 29, but that body's acceptance is considered improbable.

"Messrs. Kern, Muth and myself rejected the bids because they were in our opinion excessive," said Mr. R. W. Davis this afternoon. "We have referred the matter to the county board for action and in case that body decides not to accept them we will advertise for new bids."

Following is the list of various bidders together with their respective bids:

C. F. Klein \$510.00, C. W. Hunt \$483.00, Withee, Borson and Hisecox \$528.20, H. Neihuh \$463.00, D. F. Bowler \$418.42.

The list of county officers and the amount of bond required for each is as follows:

Treasurer, \$50,000; clerk, \$5,000; clerk of court, \$5,000; register of deeds, \$3,000; sheriff, \$1,000; district attorney, \$1,000; coroner, \$500; poor commissioners, \$1,000; poor commissioner, \$1,000. Total, \$66,500.

SEARCH FOR OVERDUE SHIP.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 8. — The vessels sent out to search the surface of Lake Superior for traces of the missing freighter Clemson are expected to report late this afternoon. The vessel is now more than a week overdue at this port and it is feared it has foundered.

possession show, the three and a half million dollars of assets that Keiran speaks of don't exist and unless I get his books, I will never know anything of them. And if Keiran will not come within the jurisdiction of the New York courts I will probably never get those books."

The report that criminal proceedings had been started against some of the people involved in the crash is denied by Receiver Gilroy.

"That would be out of my province," he declared. "Of course, if some of the persons who purchase notes or bonds from the Fidelity and who have failed to realize upon them, should apply to the district attorney for a warrant it would be granted by him, but I, as receiver, have to do only with ascertaining the exact status of the company and to prepare its assets for application upon liabilities."

Leslie M. Shaw a Creditor.

The fact that former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, is a creditor of the Fidelity company for \$60,000, while confirmed, does not mean that he will lose this sum. He has apparently valid notes, supported by collateral, for \$50,000 of that sum, and for the other ten thousand he has stock in the Fidelity company, so that his actual loss is not likely to be much more than \$10,000.

MAYOR ANDERSON IS IN WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE ATTENDS NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING

MANY GOVERNORS PRESENT

Lake to Gulf Deep Waterways Is Being Pushed by the Representatives from Northwest

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Governors from many states in the union have arrived here to participate in the general conservation conference that is to be held this afternoon, which the governors or their representatives, representatives of the house and senate, delegates from the national and state conservation committees, members of congress, the river and harbors congress, and other commercial bodies now in session at Washington are to be present.

An informal session was held at the New Willard hotel this morning, attended by the visiting governors.

• • • • •
• **MAYOR ANDERSON ATTENDS.**
• Mayor Wendell Anderson left yesterday for Washington, D. C., where he will attend the convention of the Harbors and Waterways association which opens here today. Mayor Anderson is one of the vice presidents of the association.
• • • • •

nors and other distinguished men. The general meeting will convene at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. President Roosevelt, President-elect Taft and Gov. Chamberlain of Oregon are to speak, besides representatives of other states.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota is here with a delegation to attend both the conservation commission and the rivers and harbors congress, and Gov. Deneen of Illinois is expected with a delegation of 30 men for his state. Both will push the lake to gulf waterways scheme.

Gov. Fear of Hawaii, is here to urge the improvement of Pearl Harbor, and a liberal appropriation by congress to further work of dredging in the Hawaiian harbor. Today's meeting of the southern commercial congress was devoted to a discussion of various natural resources of the south and iron industry of the south was discussed by Edwin C. Eckel of Washington and the cotton monopoly and manufacture was discussed by D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C.

LEADING ST. LOUIS MAN SUICIDES

(Continued from page 1.)

prominent in affairs of the Catholic church and was Archbishop Glennon's closest friends among the clergy.

World Fair Chairman.

As chairman of the entertainment committee of the World's Fair he was brought into contact with the diplomats, foreign noblemen and distinguished visitors who attended the fair. He left no children. Mrs. Hirschberg is a sister of Lady Noblesworth, wife of an English nobleman.

EXCURSION RATES TO OMAHA VIA THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

One and one-half fare for the round trip, Dec. 7 to 17, inclusive, account National Corn Exposition, Omaha. Return limit Dec. 22. Full particulars on application to Ticket Agents.

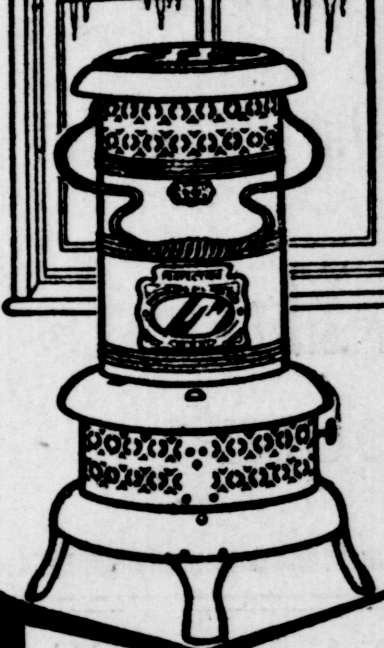
THE DAINTY GIRL

Ye's yours certainly will appreciate any toilet accessory you may give her, and we have many—but none quite so appropriate as fine perfume. Then you know perfume has a language and you can in the subtle scent of a rare odor convey to the girl the most delicate shade of your affection. We have many of these rare odors and can give you just the one.

GEO. E. MARINER
PHARMACIST.
425 MAIN STREET.

PAUL DEBOLD
Has Opened the
BUTCHER SHOP
at 819 South Fifteenth St.

Formerly occupied by Joseph Fischer. Special sale on all kinds of meats and poultry. Kindly solicit your patronage.



The Rayo Lamp is unequalled for its brilliant, steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with the best central draft burner. Made of brass, nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer does not handle the Rayo Lamp or Perfection Oil Heater write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

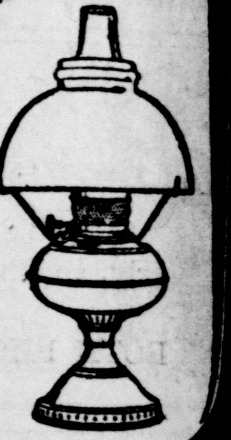
Keeps Frost Off Windows

Don't you dislike to leave the warm living room and undress in a cold bedroom where the frost is thick on the windows? No need to any longer—a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

makes any cold room cheerful and cozy in a trice and keeps it so. It has a smokeless device—that means no smoke—no smell—no bother—just direct intense heat. Finished in japan and nickel. Brass font holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Easily carried about. Every heater warranted.



In his dull hours the smoker finds the greatest solace in his pipe.

If you have a smoker friend get him a pipe for Christmas out of our extra fine line, 25c to \$3.00. With and without cases.

YOUNG'S DRUG STORE
Cor. 3rd and Main Streets.

Funk's

Honest now, did you ever taste anything as good as **FUNK'S MILK CHOCOLATES?**

Ask Your Dealer For Them

JUST PUBLISHED—A Brilliant Modern Novel

THE WILD WIDOW

By GERTIE DE S. WENTWORTH-JAMES.

The Cincinnati Times-Star says: "Let us introduce the 'Wild Widow.' She comes from England, where Paul of 'Three Weeks' lived. Gertie De S. Wentworth-James is the authoress. It is frankly an unusual story that comes perilously near the jumping-off place into the realms of unclad and virgin realism. It is a pulsating, palpitating and ingenious. The plot is unusual and the English readers liked it much."

1 volume, 12mo, cloth, gilt; portrait of author. Price, \$1.50.

At all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers

EMPIRE BOOK CO., 68 Murray St., New York

WHEN YOU BUY COAL YOU SHOULD BUY

THE BEST

That's

CARDIFF WILMINGTON COAL

WHITEBREAST COAL CO.
Yards 217 Cass St. Both Phones 272

DRESS Kleinert's SHIELDS

SIX SHAPES TEN SIZES
Every Pair Warranted

DRESS SHIELD BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.
I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO.
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Free
Catarrh
Cure

Bad Breath, K' Hawking and Spitting, Quickly
Cured—Fill Out Free Coupon Below for
Large Trial Package Mailed Free.



The above illustration plainly shows what a few days use of Gauss
Catarrh Remedy will do for any sufferer.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes
bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of
teeth, loss of thinking and reasoning power,
irritation and energy, often causes loss of
appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat
and consumption. It needs attention at once.
Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick
and permanent cure, because it rids the
system of the poisonous germs that cause ca-
tarrh.

Order to prove to all who are suffering from
this dangerous and loathsome disease that
Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any
case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long
standing or how bad. I will send a trial package
by mail free of all cost. Send us your name
and address today and the treatment will be
sent you by return mail. Try it! It will pos-
itively cure so that you will be welcomed in-
stead of shunned by your friends. C. E.
GAUSS, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below

FREE!
This coupon is good for one trial package
of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed
free in plain package. Simply fill in your
name and address on dotted lines below
and mail to
C. E. GAUSS, 4083 Main Street,
Marshall, Mich.

COURT EXONERATES
ASHLAND POLICEMAN

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 8. — The
charges against Chief of Police
Blair, preferred by Fred O'Day, a
saloonkeeper, fizzled out at the
meeting of the fire and police com-
mission. O'Day's attorney said the
charges would not justify a removal
and O'Day then withdrew them.
O'Day charged that policemen en-
tered his living rooms over the sa-
loon on a hunt for gamblers.

BURLINGTON FLYER
KILLS A FARMER

William Scatter of Hager, Wis.,
was struck and killed by the Bur-
lington flyer at Bay City. He was
about to cross the tracks with his
team when the train swept down on
him, throwing him fifty feet.

He was internally injured and
died in one hour. He was forty-five
years old, and is survived by a fa-
mily. He recently moved to Hager
from Buffalo Center, Iowa.

GRAFT CASES ENDANGERED

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Prosecution
of the election frauds which result-
ed in the recent indictment of 81 lo-
cal politicians on charge of violat-
ing the state primary law was jeop-
ardized today when John E. W.
Wayman, the new stat attorney went
into office. His first official act was
to remove Frank J. Loesch, special
prosecutor in the cases, as an officer
of the court.

Loesch immediately wrote to Way-
man, refusing to recognize his au-
thority so to act and declaring he
would appear in court this afternoon
and proceed with the cases whether
Wayman liked it or not.

PLEASING

as a pleasant thought
of an old friend—

Post
Toasties

A crisp, golden brown food,
made of corn, with an irresist-
ibly delicious flavour that
delights old and young.

"The Taste Lingers"

MADE BY GROCERS

Made at Pure Food Factories of
Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

WISCONSIN NEWS

INAUGURAL BALL TO
BE HELD THIS YEAR

STATE OFFICERS DECIDE SO AT
MEETING

WAS NOT HELD LAST YEAR

Shortage of Funds Prevented its Be-
ing Held but Will be Great
Event now

(Fred L. Holmes.)
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—(Spe-
cial.)—There will be an inaugural
ball this year. It has been so decreed
at a meeting of the state officers.
The inaugural ball was a biennial
event until two years ago, when in
order to cut down expenses, it was
decided to hold receptions at the
capitol during the day and dispense
with the terpsichorean event. But
this plan did not work out to the
entire satisfaction of all officials
and at a meeting of the officials last
week to decide upon some state bank
deposits, Gov. Davidson suggested
the matter.

Secretary of State Frear favored
the idea. State Treasurer A. H. Dahl
said he did not dance, but he
thought it would be an enjoyable
event. He favored the plan. Attorney
General Gilbert was not opposed
and so the plan carried. The ex-
pense of the ball is paid out of the
emergency fund of the governor. The
last inauguration of Gov. La Follette
and the succeeding ball at the gym-
nasium cost the state about \$1,600.
Undoubtedly this event will be cheap-
er. It will be held in the university
gymnasium.

No actual plans for the inaugura-
tion of the state officers on Jan. 1,
have yet been formulated, but it is
generally understood that R. M.
Bashford will act as master of cere-
monies. He has held this position for
a number of years. Because of his
friendliness with Gov. Davidson it is
believed he will be selected this year.
Chief Justice J. B. Winslow will ad-
minister the oath of office.

CLANCY MUST GO
IS CURT'S ORDER

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—A de-
cision handed down by Judge
W. J. Turner orders Mayor Da-
vid S. Rogers to suspend Fire
Chief Thomas A. Clancy and
refer the charges against the
chief to the fire and police com-
mission.

The question before the court
was on the alternative writ of
mandamus filed by James P.
Davern, to compel the mayor to
suspend the chief and file the
charges, or show cause, and on
the motion of the city to quash
the writ, Judge Turner denied
the motion to quash the writ,
and granted the respondent 20
days in which to make a return
in default of which the mayor
will be required on a peremptory
writ of mandamus to suspend
the chief of the fire department,
and to file the charges against
the chief with the fire and po-
lice commission.

Judge Turner says that it is
his opinion that due cause ex-
ists for the suspension of Chief
Clancy, and that in the exercise
of sound discretion the mayor
ought to have suspended him,
and presented the charges to the
board for final disposition.

"The case will be appealed at
once," said Assistant City Attor-
ney Walter H. Bender. "It has
been long understood that if we
lost the case in this court we
should appeal."

Saturday is the last day on
which an appeal for the January
term of the supreme court may
be entered.

NO CHANGES IN
STATE GOVERNMENT

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—The in-
auguration of the state officers next
month will bring no changes in the
official force of men who will conduct
the affairs of state.

Col. O. G. Munson will be retained
by Gov. Davidson as his private sec-
retary and Ralph Thurber of Rich-
land Center will continue to act as
executive clerk. A. T. Torge will re-
main as assistant secretary of state.
Henry Johnson will be reappointed
deputy state treasurer and it is un-
derstood that Attorney General Gil-
bert will reappoint A. C. Titus as his
first assistant.

There has been more or less talk
that Insurance Commissioner Beedle
would select another deputy in place
of M. W. Waite, but this was silen-
ced today by Mr. Beedle, who declar-
ed, "there will be no changes in the
office, so far as I am aware. I intend
to reappoint Mr. Waite."

MADISON LAWYER
DEAD IN DENVER

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—A tele-
gram brought news of the death of
Calvert Frederick Spenseley, for
many years a leading attorney of
Madison and son-in-law of R. M.
Bashford. He was on his way home
from Alaska, and it is presumed, in
the lack of definite information, that
he was taken ill on the journey and
stopped off at Denver. He died at
St. Luke's hospital in that city. Mr.
Bashford left for Denver.

PLANS OF ELOPERS
IS FRUSTRATED

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 8.
—Miss Ethel ray and Roy Gardner,
who eloped from New Auburn Feb.
28, were found by relatives at Boyce-
ville, where they are awaiting the ex-
piration of the license time-limit to
be married. When they mysteriously
disappeared they did not take with
them any of their belongings. Miss
Gray is 17 years and Gardner is one
year her senior. They have been
sweethearts several years.

The social climber is anxious to go
to heaven, because that is where all
the best people go.

COAL BARGES BURN

GALLIOPOLIS, Ohio, Dec. 8. —
Damage approximating \$100,000 was
caused by fire which broke out in
the Pittsburgh coal fleet. Steamboats
were only saved by prompt action
of their crews.

XMAS SUGGESTIONS

TOBACCO

TOBACCO BAG
Materials required—One small
skin, \$1.25; 2 yards silk cord.
Note—One skin will make three
bags.
Cut tan leather 8x12 inches, fold
together the long way and fasten
down side and across bottom with
silk cord, cutting holes in leather,
and lacing together lightly. Cut
small eyelets 1 1/2 inches from top
and draw together with cord knotted
on the ends.
Stencil in green the word tobacco.

PIANOS


ARE YOU GOING TO BUY A PIANO FOR CHRISTMAS?

If so, don't you want the best value
obtainable for the money.

Now Then, Can you afford to purchase a Piano
before investigating our extensive line
of high grade makes? The following list is unquestiona-
bly the finest variety of standard makes ever exhibited
in the city of La Crosse.

Weber, Steck, Sohmer, Emerson, Kranich
& Bach, Haines Bros., Marshall
& Wendell, Wheelock, Merrifield,
Leithold, Brewster. Also the Pi-
anola Piano Player.

Any of the above makes may be bought on easy
terms and stored to be delivered Christmas Eve



WEBER GRAND

Piano Bargains

Used Pianos from
\$35.00 to \$175

New Pianos
from \$200.00 to \$1000

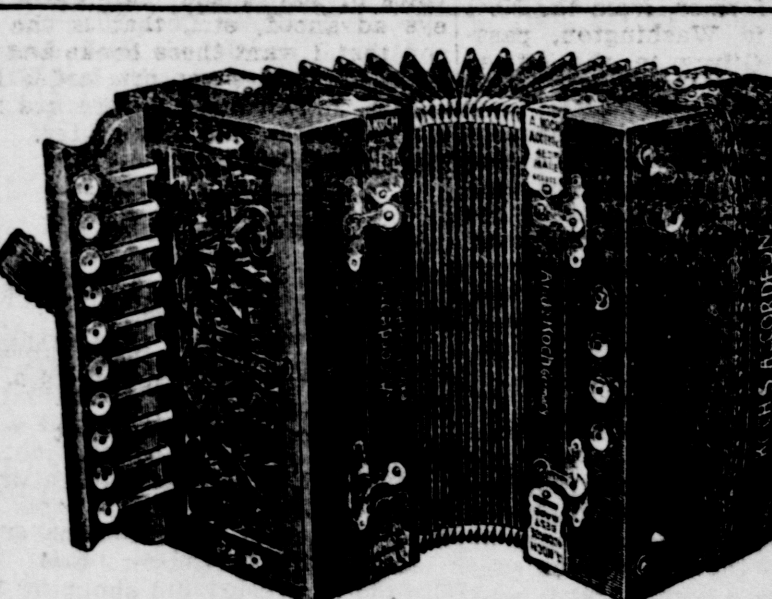
ORGANS From \$10.00
up to \$75.00

The Tollefson Violin


OUR OWN MAKE, Price
\$100.00

Other Makes \$2.50
up from \$2.50

OLD VIOLINS REPAIRED



Accordions, \$1.50 to \$12.00
The Finest Line in the City.



Hohner-Weiss and Koch Harmonicas
Most Complete Assortment Ever
Displayed in La Crosse 5 cts to \$1.50

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS

We carry the most complete line in the Northwest. All the latest hits of the season
as well as the Classics. Instruction Books for any kind of instrument. Also a com-
plete line of Folios. Two Pianists always in attendance.

MUSIC ROLLS—A full line of the latest styles just received.

We extend a cordial invitation to all prospective Piano buyers to visit our new
parlor where we exhibit our beautiful Grands and Uprights in the latest up-to-
date styles.

FRED LEITHOLD 325 Main St.
La Crosse

YES WE ARE HERE

BUT we have not been making any great newspaper display lately. However, a visit to our store will convince you that we can deliver the goods.

A PIANO FREE

To any person who will investigate, we will give absolutely free a piano if we can't show more pianos now in our warerooms than the total stock of pianos carried by all other dealers in the city combined.

IT IS THE QUALITY THAT TALKS

Where can you beat this list: Vose, Bergh, Knabe, Chickering, Kimball, Schaeffer, Kohler, Franz Meyer, Sohmer, Lawson, Conover, Kinksbury, Whitney, Singer, and others.

SELF-PLAYING PIANOS

In this line we carry The Autopiano (the oldest and most reliable), the Farrand Cecilian, Carola Inner Player, the Kimball Self-playing Piano, the Euphonia Self-playing Piano, Cecilian, Pianola and Pianista Piano Players.

OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Our prices are lower than the same grade of pianos are sold for at any other place.

USED PIANOS

Many pianos used for renting or taken in exchange for Vose, Bergh, or Autopianos are now on sale at very attractive prices. Used organs and square pianos at your own price. Come and get them.

VICTOR AND EDISON

We carry the largest stock of all sizes of talking machines, and all the records listed in the Edison catalogue. Our stock and selection of Victor and Columbia Records is more complete than can be found elsewhere.

COMPLETE STOCK

We carry a complete stock of Music Cabinets, Record Cabinets, Record Carrying Cases, Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Accordions, Harmonicas, Band Instruments, and other small musical instruments and sheet music.

PIANO SCARFS

Just received the finest line of piano scarfs ever shown in La Crosse.

SHOPPING FOR CHRISTMAS

When you make your rounds shopping for Christmas Gifts, don't forget that at The Bergh Piano Company's store can be had the most suitable and the most beautiful Christmas Presents at the most reasonable price. You can always depend on a square deal at the largest and most reliable wholesale and retail music house.

THE BERGH PIANO CO.

COR. 4TH & JAY STREETS. LA CROSSE, WIS.

NEWS OF NEARBY VILLAGES AND TOWNS

TREMPEALEAU CO. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASS'N

GALESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 8. — (Special.)—The Trempealeau County Sunday School association will hold its annual convention at Trempealeau Dec. 18-19. The four sessions of the meeting will be held in the Methodist church and splendid programs have been arranged. Rev. Fred Dahlberg, the acting president of the association, will address the delegates and visitors on Friday afternoon. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected and installed at the last session.

Gale college is preparing to issue a monthly magazine with a circulation of five hundred copies, the first issue to be made Dec. 16. Robert Skaar of Menomonie is editor in chief of the publication.

George Sagen returned Wednesday from a week's visit with friends in Minneapolis.

Attorney A. T. Twesme was in La Crosse on legal business Wednesday. Carpenter's orchestra has been secured to furnish the music for the Burns festival which comes off in the near future.

Rev. R. Anderson of La Crosse occupied the pulpit of the United Lutheran church Sunday.

Miss Ruth Anderson of La Crosse was the guest of Miss Millie Sagan last week.

Carl Ness and Miss Emma Klinkenberg were united in marriage last Friday afternoon at the home of Rev. Gimmetstad.

V. H. Wright and family of Dodge were in the city on business Saturday.

Lars Twesme, uncle of A. T. Twesme, is confined to his home with a broken hip, the result of a bad fall.

Mrs. A. J. Patterson and son of North Bend were the guests of friends in the city Saturday.

Agnes Gimmetstad who has been ill for some time, is somewhat improved and a speedy recovery is now looked for.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Synod Lutheran church met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Andrew Dahl.

The concert given by the Chicago Ladies' orchestra proved to be the best number in the lecture course and was well attended.

Mrs. L. L. Odell has returned from her southern trip. She visited the plantation of F. G. Davis in North Carolina and found these former Galesville residents in good health.

Miss Rena Grannis of Winona is in the future give piano lessons in Galesville.

A number of poultry enthusiasts from Galesville and vicinity are planning to attend the exhibit of the Wisconsin Poultry association to be held at La Crosse Dec. 16 to 21.

An oratorical contest, the first of the winter term, was held at Gale college last Friday afternoon. Edwin Dahl of La Crosse was one of the contestants.

Sheriff Peterson of Trempealeau county was in the city on business last week.

Attorney George Gale was in Whitehall on business a few days ago.

Mr. T. J. Evién of La Crosse representing the Goll and Frank company of Milwaukee, will be in the city on business Dec. 10.

Mrs. J. L. Jensen and daughter were La Crosse visitors last Friday. Mrs. John Hunt has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Walsh of Winona.

VIROQUA, WIS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Boyle spent Saturday at La Crosse.

Mr. C. Skiptstad, a merchant of Holstad, Minn., spent Saturday with his cousin, A. Belland, in this city.

Mr. P. C. Curtis has bought a half interest in Rennel's barbershop.

Mr. E. P. Albertson of Wentworth, S. D., spent Saturday in this city with his cousin, Miss Bertine Olson.

Mrs. Otto Amundson and Mrs. Twine of Westby did shopping here Saturday.

The W. R. C. elected the following officers for the coming year Saturday afternoon: Allie Harrington,

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispel Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

president; Esther Allen, senior vice president; Mary Thompson, junior vice president; Ella Dickson, treasurer; Etta Stevens, chaplain; Lucie Bowman, conductor; Eliza Ogden, guard.

Miss Jessie Dennis is clerking at F. M. Towner's store this week.

Rev. M. Gulbrandson, pastor of the United Lutheran church, is ill with pneumonia.

The ladies of the Synod church held a "lute-fisk" supper at Dyson's hall Saturday evening.

Miss Pauline Olson of Westby was a guest of Viroqua relatives Saturday.

Miss Jessie Waters, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hussling, the past week, returned to her home at Sparta Sunday.

Mrs. J. Rusk and daughter, Miss Mary Rusk, returned from Milwaukee Sunday.

CHIPMUNK COULEE

Mr. Thomas Davidson, who died of old age Thursday morning was buried Sunday afternoon in the Coulee cemetery. Deceased leaves two sons, William of Montana and Thomas Davidson of La Crosse, and one daughter, Mrs. Ignatz Starch, with whom he lived since last fall. Rev. W. J. Witter performed the service.

Mr. Theodore Lorenz came home from La Crosse hospital Friday.

Mr. Andrew and Adolf Starch are busy shredding corn for Barthold Mier.

Miss Matilda Pandler from La Crosse was a caller on Mrs. Anton Tietz Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Carl Hiekel is grubbing for John Bendle.

Mr. Edmund Tietze is grubbing for John Zeitlow.

Mr. Joseph Yannel is busy building a chicken coop for Mr. Ouis Reise, who intends to go into the chicken business.

Mr. Gilbert Pandler and John Tietze dug the grave for Thomas Davidson Saturday.

Mr. Eddle Bandle was a business caller in La Crosse Saturday.

Rev. W. J. Witter intends to proceed with the revival meetings one more week, the last week being a great success.

Farmers are preparing cord wood, getting it out of the woods and are waiting for early sleighing.

Miss Martha Tietze bought a new knitting machine to prepare for the cold weather.

This Is Worth Reading.

Leo F. Zelinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at O. T. Erhart's drug store, 25c.

One Reason.

"Carpets seem to be going out of fashion in favor of rugs."

"Well, there's no denying that carpets are a bit tacky."—Kansas City Times.

BUY LOTS NEAR 10TH WARD SCHOOL

BOARD OF EDUCATION WILL ENLARGE PLAYGROUNDS

\$7,000 TREASURY SHORTAGE

Clerk of Board is Authorized to Communicate Condition to the Common Council

As there is a lack of playgrounds at the Tenth ward school on the North side, the board of education last evening decided to purchase the lot adjoining the school from Ed Gohres for a consideration of \$800.

Mr. Geo. H. Ray of the finance committee submitted the report of expenditures for the last month, which showed a total expense of \$13,617. Of this \$10,104 went toward the payment of teachers and the remainder for the upkeep of the schools. Mr. Ray also reported at \$7,000 shortage in the treasury. The board gave Mr. Arenz instruction to communicate this shortage to the council.

The resignation of Miss Ethel Maine was accepted to take effect Jan. 1. Miss May McCarty was hired to fill the vacancy at a salary of \$55 per month.

A letter of thanks from the Hogan school teachers to the board for the framing of the pictures of the building was read by Superintendent Bird.

The contract for soft green wood was let to A. J. Cameron, he being the only bidder. The contract calls for 147 cords to be delivered at the South side schools at \$3.99 per cord and 35 cords to the North side at \$4.25 per cord.

Mr. Bird's report showed a total enrollment of 4,257; number of days absence, 1,755; number of cases truancy, 4; corporal punishment, 5; number of cases of tardiness, 446.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

(Continued from Page 3.)

ly assumed name. This acquaintance, from the point of view of their fellow-passengers, would ripen into friendship and courtship and end in marriage at Buenos Ayres.

After Tisdale's features had become indistinct, Hugo saw the flicker of a white handkerchief. The engines began to go full steam ahead. He turned to Joy.

"You ought to be standing by that good fellow's side," he whispered. She pressed his arm.

"You want me most."

THE END

Push and Pull are a hard pair to beat.

Somewhat we don't enjoy visiting with any one who calls it a "chat."

Piles Cured At Last

By Pyramid Pile Cure After Years of Intense Suffering and the Failure of Other Cures.

Free Trial Package Sent in Plain Wrapper.

"I feel it my duty to let the world know that after years of suffering from bleeding, itching and protruding piles, so that I could not sleep, walk or sit down without pain, Pyramid Pile Cure has almost entirely cured me and this with only a trial treatment and one box. I am using the second box and feel I will be cured soon." W. B. Langley, Atlanta, Ga., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 3.

These unsolicited testimonials we can show by the hundreds. Pyramid Pile Cure is on sale at every drug store, price fifty cents. This tells the tale of its popularity and its merit.

Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package in plain wrapper by mail free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., 159 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

No case of contagious blood poison is ever cured until the last particle of the virus has been removed from the circulation. The least taint left in the blood will sooner or later, cause a fresh outbreak of the trouble, with all its hideous and destructive symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper colored spots, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc. No other medicine so surely cures contagious blood poison as S. S. S. It goes down into the blood and steadily and surely drives out every particle of the infection. It absolutely and perfectly purifies the blood, and leaves this vital fluid as fresh, rich and healthy as it was before the destructive virus of contagious blood poison entered the circulation. S. S. S. quickly takes effect on the blood, and gradually the symptoms disappear, the health is improved, the skin cleared of all spots, sores and other blemishes, the hair stops coming out, the mouth and throat heal and when S. S. S. has cleansed the system of the poison no trace of the disease is left. S. S. S. cures contagious blood poison because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers, tested and proven for more than forty years. Book on this disease with suggestions for home treatment, and any medical advice sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

YOUNG PERSIAN LEADERS



Prince Heriser of Serbia, appointed general of the frontier, standing, and his brother, who is under him in the army.

Two of the most interesting characters brought out by the recent Balkan troubles are Prince Heriser of Serbia and his younger brother and as such is one of the dominant powers of his country. He has just reached his majority and is very popular with the men.

He has been in the army for several years and has frequently demonstrated his bravery and ability as a leader. His younger brother is with him in active service on the frontier.

HAT KNOCKED OFF KNOCKS HEAD OFF

CARM, Ill., Dec. 8.—Allen Merrill is dying here with his skull crushed with an axe as the result of his action in teasing Prof. Roy Stum, a local school teacher.

McRill knocked Stum's hat off three times in succession. The teacher, angered, seized an ax and crushed his tormentor's head.

WASHINGTON MECCA OF THE NOTABLES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The national capital will entertain this week more distinguished men from all over the country than ever before in its history. Besides congress Washington will be the scene of four great conventions having for their general object the improvement and conservation of the country's natural resources.

The temperate in eating are seldom forced to ride nightmares.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION MEETS

The regular monthly meeting of the soldiers' relief commission was held at county court house Monday morning. Sums amounting to about \$147 were used for the relief of the families and widows of old soldiers.

IRVINE

SMOKING SETS

The largest and finest stock ever shown. Silver sets, quadruple plate, \$2, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 up.

Come and see our line. One of the nicest presents to give a gentleman.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD—WOOD

Our Yards are piled high with all kinds of Cord Wood for heating purposes, most of which is SECOND GROWTH OAK. WE MUST SELL IT ALL to make room for a greater supply contracted for. This is your opportunity to lay in a supply of coal and wood for the cold days coming. Look at these prices:

WOOD

The Best Second Growth Oak, a cord	\$6.00
Short Stove Length Mill Wood	\$5.00
Sawed Edgings, for kindling	\$5.00
Slabs, a cord	\$4.75

Milwaukee Coke, per ton

\$6.75

COAL

Washed Egg, a ton	\$6.25
Hocking Valley, a ton	\$6.50
Illinois Springfield Lump, a ton	\$5.00
Egg and Nut Hard Coal, a ton	\$9.50

ARCTIC ICE & FUEL COMPANY

POSITIVELY THE WIND - UP

OF

The Closing Out Sale!

Only a few days left. We have contracted to transfer what is left of the stock January 1st, at a big discount below cost. On whatever we sell now during this sale at actual cost, we will be just that much ahead. For this reason we are anxious to sell as much of the stock at cost as we possibly can. This is an event in merchandising that commands your attention. By helping you to these bargains we help ourselves. You know us—this is no fake sale—you know it. We are making an honest effort to sell as much of the stock at actual wholesale cost as we can. Take advantage of this singular opportunity and buy what you need now and for the future.



Extraordinary Clothing Values

MEN'S SUITS

\$26.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$18.50
\$24.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$17.75
\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$16.90
\$20.00 Suits and Overcoats at	\$14.95
\$18.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$13.75
\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats at	\$11.45
\$13.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$9.50
\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at	\$7.25
\$8.50 Suits and Overcoats at	\$5.75

Take into consideration that these are Adler and Hirsh-Wickwire Suits. None better Made. Seeing is convincing. Don't fail to come and see them.

Note the Low Prices on

OVERCOATS

Extra Fancy Best Kersey Overcoats, handsomely fashioned and Hand Tailored throughout. Also Beaver cloth, Cheviots, etc. All new, very stylish. The celebrated Adler Collegian garments. These coats were cheap at the regular values. Note the reductions:

Regular \$26.50 values, sale price	\$18.50
Regular \$24.50 values, sale price	\$17.75
Regular \$22.50 values, sale price	\$16.90
Regular \$20.00 values, sale price	\$14.95
Regular \$18.50 values, sale price	\$13.75
Regular \$15.00 values, sale price	\$11.45
Regular \$13.50 values, sale price	\$9.50
Regular \$10.00 values, sale price	\$7.25
Regular \$8.50 values, sale price	\$5.75



Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps

GET A GOOD FUR CAP



\$6.00 values for	\$3.75
\$3.00 values for	\$1.75
\$2.50 values for	\$1.50
\$2.00 values for	\$1.25
The J. B. Stetson, The Tiger, The Champion Brands.	
\$3.00 Hats and Caps at	\$2.20
\$2.50 Hats and Caps at	\$1.75
\$2.00 Hats and Caps at	\$1.35
\$1.75 Hats and Caps at	\$1.20
\$1.50 Hats and Caps at	\$1.15
\$1.00 Hats and Caps at	79c
75c Hats and Caps at	55c
50c Hats and Caps at	38c

YOUTH'S SUITS and OVERCOTS

\$18.00 values at	\$12.75
\$16.50 values at	\$12.50
\$15.00 values at	\$11.45
\$13.50 values at	\$9.75
\$12.50 values at	\$8.90
\$10.00 values at	\$7.25
\$8.50 values at	\$5.75
\$6.50 values at	\$4.90
\$5.00 values at	\$3.75

Men's and Youths' Pants



\$6.00 Pants at	\$4.85
\$5.50 Pants at	\$3.95
\$5.00 Pants at	\$3.75
\$4.50 Pants at	\$3.25
\$4.00 Pants at	\$2.95
\$3.50 Pants at	\$2.45
\$3.00 Pants at	\$2.25
\$2.50 Pants at	\$1.85
\$2.00 Pants at	\$1.35
\$1.50 Pants at	\$1.15
\$1.00 Pants at	79c

BOYS' KNEE PANTS

\$1.00 to \$1.25 Values at	79c
75c to 85c Values at	59c
50c to 60 Values at	39c

No Pants customer goes away without buying because These are Real Bargains.

NECKTIES.

A large supply of fancy Christmas Ties contracted for early, must sell now at cost. Many beautiful effects.

\$1.00 values go at	79c
75c values go at	55c
50c values go at	39c
25c and 35c values go at	19c

UNDERWEAR.

Including the celebrated Staley Woolens, the best underwear made.

\$2.00 garments at	\$1.45
\$1.75 garments at	\$1.38
\$1.50 garments at	\$1.15
\$1.25 garments at	83c
\$1.00 garments at	79c
75c garments at	58c
50c garments at	39c
25c garments at	19c

MEN'S SHIRTS.

We have a large stock of Shirts in the best makes, such as the Elgin, Monarch, etc.

\$1 and \$1.25 values at	79c
Extra 75c values at	55c
Extra 50c and 65c values at	37c
50c and 60c Work Shirts will go at	39c
Flannel Shirts will go at all prices.	

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk, Linen or Cotton.

50c values go at	39c
35c values go at	23c
25c values go at	19c
20c values go at	10c
15c values go at	7c
10c values go at	4c
Christmas Suspenders, individual box goods or regulars at actual cost.	

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

\$2 Dress Gloves or Mitts at	\$1.35
\$1.75 Dress Gloves or Mitts	\$1.20
\$1.50 Dress Gloves or Mitts	\$1.10
\$1.25 Dress Gloves or Mitts at	88c
\$1 Dress Gloves or Mitts at	79c

HEAVY HOSE.

All wool, extra values at 50c, now	39c
Lighter weights, worth 35c, now	19c
Others, good at 20c, now only	10c

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

25c to 35c Dress Hose in Cashmere and plain or fancy cotton or silk mixtures at	19c
Some 20c values now	11c

GLOVES



MITTENS

WORK GLOVES AND MITTS.

\$1 and \$1.25 values at	79c
50c and 75c values at	39c
25c and 35c values at	19c
Cotton Gloves or Mitts at	4c

VEST BARGAINS

\$4.00 values	\$2.70
\$3.50 values	\$2.25
\$2.50 values	\$1.65
\$2.00 values	\$1.37
\$1.75 values	\$1.19
\$1.50 values	\$1.10
\$1.25 values	89c

SWEATER COATS

\$5.00 values	\$3.75
\$3.00 values	\$2.25
\$2.50 values	\$1.80
\$2.00 values	\$1.50
\$1.50 values	98c
\$1.00 values	75c

UMBRELLAS

\$5.00 values	\$3.55
\$4.00 values	\$2.75
\$3.50 values	\$2.25
\$3.00 values	\$2.10
\$2.50 values	\$1.85
\$2.00 values	\$1.45
\$1.50 values	\$1.10

CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS, SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$6.50 values at	\$4.65
\$5.00 values at	\$3.75
\$4.00 values at	\$2.90
\$3.50 values at	\$2.65
\$3.00 values at	\$2.25
\$2.50 values at	\$1.85
\$2.00 values at	\$1.40

COLLARS

15c Arrow brand	10c
-----------------	-----

JEWELRY

Everything one-third off.

DUCK COATS AND SHEEP LINED COATS.

The best makes and note the very low prices:

Extra long Corduroy Coats, heavy felt lining throughout and wombat collar, \$8.00 value	\$6.25
Some \$6.00 values at	\$4.40
Sheep lined Duck Coats worth \$5.50 at	\$3.35
Long Corduroy Coats, with heavy Mackanaw lining, \$4.50 value, at	\$2.85
Black or brown Duck Coats, \$2.25 values, at	\$1.55
Black or brown Duck Coats, \$1.75 values, at	\$1.20
Black or brown Duck Coats, \$1.00 values, at	79c
Boys' Duck Coats at proportionate prices.	

Remember
The Place

LARSON-NEIN CLOTHING CO.

Remember
The Place

731 ROSE STREET, NORTH LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

Fat Women Look Sloppy.

Beauty and Grace Disappear With Fat.
A woman's form is essentially one of grace; the lines of beauty vanish as fat accumulates and instead of beauty we see bulk, and what was once fair becomes a fright.



Fat People Like This Have Been Quickly Reduced to Normal By Rengo.

Rengo will reduce you. It is perfectly safe. You eat like fruit or candy and easily and safely reduce your fat a pound a day.
For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 308 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The Company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail, if you will write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores.
Rengo is for sale and recommended in La Crosse by O. T. Erhart's Red Cross Drug Store and C. F. & L. Runkel druggist.



THE BEST KIND OF NEWS

is that which gives us the most pleasure and we are sure both men and women must be pleased to hear that we can take their old garments and almost transform them into new ones. Our system of Cleaning and Pressing insures the very best and most satisfactory results, and we enable our patrons to save a good many dollars yearly in their clothing bills.

NEW YORK DYE WORKS,
516 State Street

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.)

Report of the Condition of the Security Savings Bank, located at La Crosse, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 27th day of Nov., 1908, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts \$127,329.09
Overdrafts 650.63
Furniture and fixtures 4,000.00
Other real estate owned 16,300.97
Due from banks 43,522.88
Checks on other banks and cash items 58.46
Exchange for clearing house 680.26
Cash on hand 5,029.26

Total \$207,581.55
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in \$30,000.00
Surplus fund 4,700.00
Undivided profits 1,536.86
Deposits 171,252.09
Certified checks 90.00
Cashier's checks outstanding 1.60

Total \$207,581.55
State of Wisconsin, County of La Crosse—ss:
J. A. THWING, Asst. Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. SWARTHOUT,
M. F. PLATZ,
Directors.

(Notarial Seal.)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Dec., 1908.
OTTO J. MUNZ,
Notary Public.
(My com. expires June 18, 1911.)

DAVIS CASE ENDING

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—A number of minor witnesses for the defense testified in the Davis trial today, tending to corroborate the testimony for the defense Saturday. It is expected that the defense will rest its case this afternoon.

IRVINE BRACELETS

We have never before shown as large and beautiful a line of bracelets, both in solid gold and filled.

Narrow solid gold bracelets, \$9.75.
Medium width solid gold bracelets, \$12.00 to \$18.00.
Narrow gold filled bracelets, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Medium width gold filled bracelets, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Very wide, the latest, \$7.50 to \$8. We offer only the very best make in gold and gold filled. A cheap gold filled bracelet will discolor the arm. We sell F. & B. make, the very best gold filled bracelet made.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

WANT GUARANTEE FOR THE LECTURES

Y. M. C. A. COMMITTEE MEETS
THIS AFTERNOON

MINSTREL SHOW IS PLANNED

Committee is Appointed to Arrange an Entertainment for Next Month at Y. M. C. A. Auditorium

The lecture and entertainment committee of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at the office of Dr. E. N. Reed today to discuss arrangements for a guarantee of the coming lecture course. Three hundred season tickets have already been sold and the sale of one hundred will insure success of the course.

Rev. W. W. Perry, grand secretary of the Masons, of Milwaukee, who was to address the Sunday meeting, failed to come but has sent word that he will address the Sunday meeting of December 23.

Minstrel Show
A minstrel show will be given under the auspices of the society about January 21. With E. A. Erickson as chairman, the following committee has been appointed to engage local talent for the occasion: Pierre La Valle, L. M. A. Roys, George Zeisler, Albert Hegge, William Voight, Louis Zein, Arthur Erickson and Louis Nelson.

Saturday's basketball scores were as follows:
Boosters, 21; Wis. Tel. Co., 19;
Monarchs, 21; Giants, 16; W. B. U. Red Sox, 25; Hustlers, 23; Iroquois, 19; Whirlwinds, 13.

The standings of the teams are:
Pct. W. L.
Hustlers800 4 1
W. B. U. Red Sox800 4 1
Giants600 3 2
Monarchs600 3 2
Wis. Tel. Co.200 1 3
Iroquois000 0 0
Whirlwinds000 0 0

RIVER CLOSES AT EARLY DATE IN '08

The river closed yesterday, ice stretching from shore to shore, and this date is considered early for the annual freeze-up. Accompanying the closing was a rise in the water of 1.6 feet, probably due to a gorge of ice down river. This may cause trouble with large boat houses which are froze in.

Dates upon which the river closed for the past 34 years follow:

1874—November 29.
1875—November 23.
1876—December 1.
1877—December 2—opened Dec. 21 and closed Jan. 4, 1878.
1878—December 16.
1879—December 12.
1880—November 19.
1881—November 23—opened Nov. 28 and closed December 10. Opened December 10 and closed December 21.
1882—December 7.
1883—December 16.
1884—November 27—opened in December and closed December 17.
1885—January 4, 1886.
1886—December 1.
1887—November 27.
1888—December 13.
1889—November 26.
1890—December 4.
1891—November 27—opened December 15, closed December 18, opened December 22, closed December 26.
1892—December 11.
1893—December 1.
1894—December 31.
1895—December 26.
1896—January 24, 1897.
1897—December 1.
1898—November 26.
1899—December 19.
1900—December 14.
1901—December 14.
1902—December 11.
1903—December 14.
1904—December 14.
1905—December 26.
1906—December 17.
1907—January 2, 1908.
1908—December 7.

CARRY SUFFRAGETTES OUT HEELS UPWARD

LONDON, Dec. 8.—"If the militant suffragettes insist on absolute equality with men, they should not complain that their rioting members were handled like men in Saturday's outbreak," is the substance of the replies of many English papers here to the charges of brutality that the suffragettes are making against the three hundred "bouncers" who suppressed the riot.

More than fifty of the women who tried to "cry down" Minister Lloyd George were knocked down by the stewards and police before being carried struggling from the hall, many were carried out with heads down and feet up, their clothing shockingly disarranged, and in some instances almost completely torn off.

The "bouncers" are accused of using vile language, many specific utterances being noted by the women, for which prosecutions will be demanded.

NAB BAD GANG.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 8.—In the arrest of three men and a woman on charge of burglary, the local police today believe they have uncovered the operations of a widely scattered gang in the United States who have defrauded victims out of nearly \$100,000 through the medium of pawn brokers in league with them. The police allege that they found in the rooms maintained by the four, thousands of dollars worth of diamonds, jewelry and fine furs.

OUR STORE IS IN THE HEART OF



Closing

Out All Toys

We have decided to discontinue handling Toys and offer our fine assortment, all we have on hand

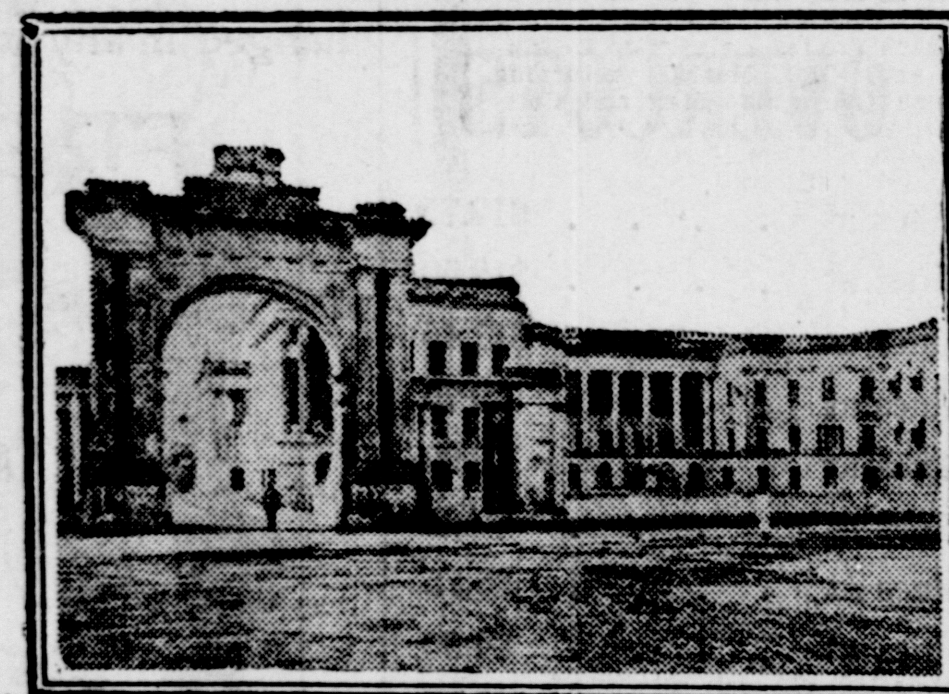
AT PRACTICALLY YOUR OWN PRICES!

Our Line includes all manner of Fun Makers for the Tots: DOLLS, DOLL FURNITURE, HOBBY HORSES, SHOO FLYS, TRICYCLES, PIANOS, DISHES, DRUMS, GUNS, HORNS, BLACK BOARDS--Everything you can think of to delight the little ones. Get Your Choice Early before the Best are gone.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

GANTERT'S

ROMANCE ENTERS INDIA AS INSURRECTION GATHERS HEADWAY



Government House at Calcutta. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, and His Daughter, Lady Violet Elliot.

nous condition of affairs.

One of the results of the present menacing outlook will probably be the interruption of a love romance in the Minto family. Lady Violet Elliot, the youngest daughter of the viceroy, has just reached here to prepare for her wedding to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice. It is by King Edward's express command that India was selected as the scene of the wedding, it being his majesty's wish that the marriage should be a gorgeous state affair to rival the great Durbar in magnificence.

All the great princess of India were to be present and the magnificence of the ceremonial, it was calculated, would serve to defeat the seditious feeling of the people. But it is doubtful whether the wedding will take place until India is more peace-

ful than now.

The headquarters of British power in India are in an immense building located in the European quarter of Calcutta. The main entrance faces the north. At the eastern entrance to the terrace is a great archway.

"CO-EDS" THREATEN TO STRIKE FOR MEN

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The University of Chicago faculty here is facing a strike of the "coeds."

If the faculty insists on carrying into effect a new regulation prohibiting young women from living at lodging houses where men students have rooms, the girls say they will quit. They denounce the rule as unjust and declare their determination not to give up their rooms.

Members of the faculty today insisted that after January 1 the rule would be enforced "in spirit," but that certain exceptions might be made.

Marked For Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bac, Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat disease. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at O. T. Erhart's drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.



Delivered Promptly to the Home

If you prize a pure malt and hop beer, and won't have any other kind in your home, you can't do better than to telephone us today and order a case of

Gund's Peerless Beer

This superb beer comes to you direct from the heart of the choicest barley lands in the world, and contains nothing but the juices of the best barley grown and the finest imported Bohemian hops. Its sparkling, brilliant glow is the product of Gund's Natural Process of brewing. "Peerless" is on sale at all first-class places and in high favor with the discriminating. Telephone us today for a case. Bottled only at our model 20th century brewery.

JOHN GUND BREWING CO., La Crosse, Wis.



Shake

Your troubles by
a change from coffee
to

POSTUM

"THERE'S A REASON"

NELSON'S

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual message of the president, read in both houses of congress, is in full as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Finances.

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,981,390. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds, by increasing deposits in national banks, by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to reposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulation notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,990 of the Panama canal bonds and \$18,486,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,040 to \$897,253,990 notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,631,980 and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,087,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes. On the contrary, some taxes have been taken off. There has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said again and again in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive, action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law.

The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent overcapitalization and kindred stock gambling performances. There must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this, the interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing, wherever it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a workman or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand, the corruptionist, the bribe giver, the bribe taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways or

other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well being, for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and demand of both the public welfare and law of the land and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason among the many sound and compelling reasons that led to the formation of the national government was the absolute need that the Union and not the several states should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plainly to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads—as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was.

Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way, by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments cannot exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them, first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form and, second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority cannot regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which without oppression can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which cannot achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men and the extreme individualists among business men who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy—and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient

national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings and such thoroughgoing control over them as to insure their being in the interest and not against the interest of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various current remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this means, of course, a certain increase in the use of, or the creation of, power by the central government. The power already exists. It does not have to be created. The only question is whether it shall be used or left idle, and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth, for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism, which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the workman to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an incitement to the wildest radicalism, for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady effort to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by the workman of railway, mill and fac-

tory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection For Wagoners.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wagoners who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wagoners must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or, rather, no system, works dreadful wrong and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wagoners in the Union at large is simply appalling. In a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for wornout and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it is hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacri-

ficed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject the law should be re-enacted, with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter have been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wagoners in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government. The present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this overregard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year before the house committee on the judiciary these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a prop-

erty right and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned, while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation and its complete failure illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workman, the laborer, the wage-worker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness" where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, in the first place, revolts the more high minded and farsighted among the persons to whom it is addressed and, in the second place, tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wagoners, the workmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied and improper class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the workman and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and farsighted in seeing that the workman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wagoners who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions, who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century. The rapid changes in our social and industrial life have made it necessary that in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution there should be a full understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would

have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one an interpretation of the law, the other the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains and must ever be maintained as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions, for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess and, wherever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength, and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wageworkers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wageworkers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wageworkers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may, as a matter of fact, have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wageworkers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to protect the union label (a "property right"), but some being obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order be issued otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should

be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers of our country may be and often are the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy, and, as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all lawmaking. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy, and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character, which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage and fair mindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people, and no profundity of legal learning or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. But it is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws, the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws. We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere pious tools of popular prejudice and passion, and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are and, so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body. The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority, but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it and not to have the courts by ingenious hair splitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper, but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self restraint and self government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discredit to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate whether due to hair splitting technicalities, in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentalism and class consciousness on the part of juries or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people cannot shift the responsibility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the mutualism, the interdependence, of

our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who their really dangerous foes are, and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in resettling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor and toward the social questions arising out of the factory system and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that under various judicial decisions lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislature or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent instead of gradual action or who advocates ill considered and sweeping measures of reform, especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness and disregard for the rights of the minority, is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared and still more frequently amended during passage at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek under the advice of experts to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them, while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations and all who demand extreme and undesirably radical measures show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud mouthed champions they profess to be.

A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional, six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject matter was within the province of congressional action, and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law. It can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation. It can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions, and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor, and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of them, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by those few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or governor behaves improperly or unwisely the remedy is easy, for his term is short. The same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility.

Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are public opinion and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better from every standpoint that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far-sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are, of course, two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion. This is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use. The soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains and the Appalachians and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small homesteaders, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done, and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests, which the nation can now at this very moment control.

All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in north China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel and sand covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shansi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silkworm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture.

Change Brought by Deforestation.

As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun Ho, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats. Today this river is simply a broad sandy bed, with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely un navigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells and the wells with water far below the former water mark bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain—as, for in-

stance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground—there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass. Doubtless for generations the inroads were scarcely noticeable, but there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity, for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's inroad.

Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattocks or ax, scale the steepest mountain sides and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected, and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which cannot afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the state, by the nation, and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the state or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil, then gully cuts down to the bare rock, and meanwhile the rock waste buries the bottom lands. When the soil is gone men must go, and the process does not take long.

The ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about or has aided in bringing about desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich central Asian cities, just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped toward the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Shortsighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the land itself. In northern China the mountains are now such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect or could be made to collect in sufficient quantity once more to support the old time forest growth. In consequence the Mongol desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular, and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse longer to grow at all.

That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the water courses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around, for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rain water and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds in which muddy water trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides and either wash away or cover in the valleys the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for

nature to form, and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it cannot be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence throughout this part of China many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been, of course, seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sungari river, in northern Manchuria, has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Peking to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it, although of course much could be done to prevent the still farther eastward extension of the Mongolian desert if the Chinese government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, be it remembered, which formerly supported dense forests of larches and firs, now unable to produce any wood and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a stony desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation, yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in central Asia, in Palestine, in north Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the well being of the whole country in the future.

Inland Waterways.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—an action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we cannot continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which, begun in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1875 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to a hundred years longer.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said, "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or national divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the

corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the stegomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers. It is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war, or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise, otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first class civilian scouts or rangers and, further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

Denatured Alcohol.

I had occasion in my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol used in the arts, industries and manufactures upon the free list—that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 6, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol as intended is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the congress.

Pure Food.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Indian Service.

It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but, like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems clear that its extinction had better be made final now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On Nov. 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster. With two exceptions, where some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this

amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$3,590,245,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only \$70,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller, there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session at the suggestion of the postmaster general providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post-office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a system on all the rural routes would amount to many millions of dollars.

Educational.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but

the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$87,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers, and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases which are now known to be preventable which are nevertheless not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having the 4,069 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.57 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions.

Economy and sound business policy require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint and results only in mischief to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission

of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the great lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which cannot otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world, but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries on the one hand and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the promotion of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing, and this comes from a struggle between the associated or gill net fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce.

In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States, problems which in the seaway of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the congress to control.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of cool labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory so that an opportunity may be given to the small landowner similar to that on the mainland. To aid these changes the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I cannot too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish these bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long continued siege operations.

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always accepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self restraint and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them, and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit, to remember that self government depends and must depend upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous. We must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self control, which is simply another name for self government. But we cannot give them self government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self government and for which, if it be lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people

themselves develop the power of self mastery.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time. The Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thrived and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end, but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan, and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need from the standpoint of the service and the nation of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority. At least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment. Yet this is the course advocated as regards the army and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better—that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired. For instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is forty-five he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that should be done, is a long step in the right direction, and I earnestly recommend its passage or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are

too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a nonmilitary character to perform.

National Guard.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which, if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice, so that our men, in the rifles or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on.

To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared and therefore unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others or preserve peace. The first step in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers and, above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities—that is, speed and turning circle—and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and co-ordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old and stay far too short a time in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other

service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as in now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole, but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks, as to which I have already spoken, and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns. To keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself every first class man should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer. His ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1908.

A TRIPLE SURPRISE.

It Came With a Pleasant Outing in a New Auto Car.

A well known author, who for some years has been an enthusiastic admirer of the automobile, had an amusing experience, which she describes in the Bohemian. A new model always attracted her attention, she declares, and when she came out of the New York hotel where she was staying and saw a fine new car standing unoccupied by the curb she stopped to admire it.

While I examined it and gazed with envy a friend, also interested in autos, came down the steps and approached the machine.

"Isn't it stunning?" he said. I agreed enthusiastically and added that the machine was tantalizing me, as I did so long to take a spin, that my chauffeur was ill and that I was afraid to run my car through the city. "Why, I will take you," he said. "I haven't anything to do this afternoon. Where shall we go?"

We got in, and I suggested Coney. To make a long story short, the delightful ride gave us an appetite. We stopped for dinner and then went out to Sea Gate to call upon friends. As we were crossing the bridge on our way home at about 11 o'clock my friend inquired, "At what garage do you keep your machine?"

At the question a terrible possibility dawned upon me, and with the remembrance of a certain unfamiliarity that he had displayed at the first in regard to the running of the car the situation became instantly clear. He had thought that the machine was mine, and I had been equally secure in the belief that it was his. In other words, we had calmly gone off with some one else's property.

You may imagine our feelings. We felt confident that we would be arrested on our way uptown. We rolled up to the hotel inwardly quaking. After much inquiry and explaining we found the indignant owner. Fortunately he knew me slightly and had a well developed sense of humor, in spite of a rather forbidding expression as we first faced him with our unfortunate story. I think he believed us.

His parting remark, however, was rather puzzling, although he said it with evident cordiality: "Whenever you'd like to use the machine again just let me know."

A SURPRISED CAT.

Gautier's Pet and Its Experience With a Parrot.

Of all cat stories the best is one told by Theophile Gautier, the French novelist. He kept many cats, the favorite being "Madame Theophile," and she was his constant companion by day and night. One day a friend, who was going away a short time, brought Gautier a parrot, to be taken care of during his absence. The bird, finding itself in a strange place, climbed up to the top of its perch in a rather frightened manner. Madame Theophile had never seen a parrot before and regarded the creature with manifest surprise.

After a period spent in profound meditation, summoning up all the notions of natural history she had picked up in the yard, the garden and on the roof, she plainly came to the conclusion that the newcomer was a green chicken. This result attained, the cat was to lay herself flat on the floor, like a panther, watching her prey. The parrot did not like this at all; it ruffled its feathers and rattled its chain uneasily. Then Madame Theophile came creeping nearer, her nose quivering, her eyes half closed, while slight thrills of pleasure ran along her backbone at the idea of the meal she was about to make. Another moment and she sprang upon the perch.

The parrot instantly straightened up and said in a deep bass voice, "Have you breakfasted, Jacko?"

This utterance so terrified the cat that she sprang backward. "All her ornithological ideas were overthrown. 'And on what?' continued the parrot gravely. 'On sirloin?'

The cat cast a glance at her master as if to say: "This is not a bird. It is a gentleman. It talks!" And then she promptly hid herself under the bed, and from that refuge she could not be induced to stir during the whole day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TRIBUNE WANTS

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Help Wanted—Male
WANTED—500 men to learn barber trade and take positions waiting our graduates. Few weeks complete, constant practice furnished, scholarship includes tools, instructions, demonstrations, examinations and diplomas. Write for catalogue, Moier Barber College, Chicago, Ills.
WANTED—For U. S. Army: Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, Hotel Grand, La Crosse, Wis.
WANTED—Canvassing agents, a pleasant and profitable occupation. Fabric Imp. Co., 1605 Farnam St., La Crosse.
WANTED—A canvasser and collector who can furnish reference and bond. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., McMillan Bldg.
Help Wanted—Female
WANTED—A cook immediately. Apply 1141 Main St.
WANTED—Dining room girl at American House. 12-4-tf
WANTED—Competent girl for general housework 314 N. 9th. 12-7-9
WANTED—A young girl to assist with housework. Preferred to have her room at home. Inquire 205 So. 7th St. 12-7-8
WANTED—Dining room girl, Eagle Hotel. 12-8-tf
WANTED—Competent girl, 520 So. 4th. 12-8-tf
WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, good wages, small family. Apply 1115 Main St. 12-8-10
For Sale
FOR SALE—Set of engineering books. Complete with all the Standard School Models, very cheap if taken at once. Apply at Tribune Office.
FOR SALE—Good second hand lumber of all kinds. Enquire at old Sawyer & Austin mill site or call up A. J. Romero, 2211 old phone.
FOR SALE—Old timber and one steam wood saw, 8 h. p. boiler, 6 h. p. engine. 400 Mill St., North La Crosse.
FOR SALE—A set of 12 volumes of Encyclopedia of Law. A bargain. Address, B. F. care of Tribune.
FOR SALE—Robertson steam bath tub, steam cooker, both new; line of first class furniture. 429 Main St., up stairs. Mrs. N. O. Crocker.
FOR SALE—One fair size second-hand office safe. S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 205 Main St.
FOR SALE—Buggies at cost for 30 days. 127 N. 3rd.
FOR SALE—One very near new, second hand office safe. S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 205 Main St.
FOR SALE—Or rent, Typewriters. Weis Book Store, 509 Main St.
FOR SALE—A 5 room cottage, No. 125 Mill St. Must be sold at once. Price \$650, half cash. H. Niebuhr, 111 Pearl St.
FOR SALE—A few choice "Rennets" B. R. cockrels, hatched from eggs direct from Thompson's, at a bargain. Address, W. H. Schmetz, Mound Prairie, Minn.
FOR SALE—Cutter and robe, 520 S. 7th St. 12-8-10
FOR SALE—Fine Schwarz zither, very cheap. 910 S. 7th. 12-3-tf
FOR SALE—My entire stock of pianos, from \$75.00 and up. 910 S. 7th. A. Ruhoff, 12-3-tf
FOR SALE—Typewriters of all makes. S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 205 Main St.
FOR SALE—Good cook stove, cheap. Inquire 928 Johnson St. 12-8-10

Viavi
HOME treatment for mothers and daughters. Miss Cecilia Maloney, Mgr., 511 Main St. Phone 624-R.

Insurance
FIRE, Tornado, Liability, Accident, Health, Plate Glass. Only first class companies represented. C. S. Van Auker, 328 Pearl Street.

Wood Sawing
J. E. ALEXANDER, gasoline wood sawing, 915 So. 5th. Old phone, 3091. 12-7-tf

Coast Shipments
CUT RATES on household goods to Pacific Coast and other points. Superior service at reduced rates. The Boyd Transfer Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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W. H. BARKER Cough Remedy is the best medicine on earth.

Xmas Presents at Wholesale Prices
FINE lot of solid gold set rings, from a jewelry stock. Save the jeweler's profit on Xmas presents. Call before 10 a. m. new phone 780-C, or 2852 old phone. Room 11-12, Corren Bldg. 12-7-tf

Photographs
XMAS Photos twenty-five for 25c cents furnished on short notice. Complete line of Xmas cards. Novelty Photo Gallery, Barron Bldg. New phone. 12-3-24

Auction
AUCTION of 20 head Angus cattle. The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at Lansing, Iowa, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1908, commencing at 1:00 p. m., 20 head of registered Angus cattle, consisting of bulls, heifers and cows. Some of the cows have calves at foot. No postponement of sale. Terms, one year's time on bankable notes bearing 7 per cent interest. Louis Hirth, Church, Iowa. M. C. Willford, Canton, Minn. Richard Thompson, auctioneer. 12-7-14

Architects, Superintendents
SCHICK & ROTH—Batavian Bank Building. Telephone 290.

Nothing Like It
"The Exclusive Office Supply Store." For Typewriters, Sales Stationery, Blank Books and Office Supplies. S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 205 Main St.

Upholstering
UPHOLSTERING, renovating, refinishing, cushion work and repair work. Both phones. The R. L. Kenyon Co., 610 Main St.

Miscellaneous
WANTED—Young couple wants two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address S. S. Tribune.
WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address Z, care of Tribune. 12-4-11
WANTED—Washing and ironing to do, 1328 S. 5th St. Old phone, 6004.
WANTED—Young gentleman with business education wishes a position. Apply at 21, Tribune.
WANTED—Places for young men and women to work for board and lodging. Apply G. E. Montgomery, Toland's Business School. 12-7-9
WANTED—By traveling man and wife two or three comfortably furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Must be modern and in good locality. 46, Tribune. 12-7-8
WANTED—A position by a young man with a fair education, have had some experience clerking; any kind of indoor work suitable, willing to work reasonable, references furnished, must have work. No objections to leaving town. Address, J. H. Tribune Office. 12-8-10
WANTED—Everybody to guess the weight of the large Fountain Pen shown in our window. S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 205 Main St.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
Office of the City Treasurer, City Hall La Crosse, Wisconsin, December 1, 1908.
Notice is hereby given that the Tax Roll for all the Taxes assessed and levied in the City of La Crosse, La Crosse County, State of Wisconsin, for the year 1908, with a tax warrant annexed, is now in my hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at my office in the City Hall, in the said City of La Crosse, at any time prior to or on the 30th day of January, 1909.
The Personal Taxes Must be Paid on or before the 20th day of December, 1908, after which time I am compelled to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.
P. S.—Persons paying taxes will please bring a correct description of the lots and lands they want to pay the taxes on, to avoid mistakes.
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m.
GEO. W. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

TEXAS TO STOP RACE TRACK GAMBLING
DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 8.—Race track gambling in Texas, one of the few remaining strongholds of the sporting fraternity, seems doomed. A fight against the sport is now being organized and a monster petition to Gov. Campbell and the legislature was outlined at a meeting today in which a committee was named to organize the opposition.

HAZEL WINTERS FINED.
Hazel Winters was fined \$50 and costs amounting to \$52.50 in police court yesterday afternoon for keeping a disorderly house.

LAST TRIBUTE TO MRS. E. E. BENTLEY
FUNERAL SERVICES AT HOME THIS AFTERNOON
EULOGY OF THE DEPARTED
Rev. Shute and Rev. Vance Speak of the Life and Work of Wife of Well Known Banker
At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a last tribute was paid to Mrs. E. E. Bentley in impressive services held at the family residence, 821 King street. There were no floral decorations. Scores of friends of the deceased heard the services and listened to the eulogies delivered by Rev. W. H. Vance and Rev. A. Lincoln Shute. A scriptural passage and prayer by Rev. Shute was followed by the song "Tired" by Mrs. Percy Cilley. A scriptural reading by Rev. Vance was followed by an extensive obituary by Rev. Shute and a memorial tribute by Rev. Vance. The song "Goodnight, Beloved," closed the solemn services.
The pallbearers were G. Van Steenwyk, E. M. Wing, George H. Clark, J. L. Colman, E. R. Burke and Dr. J. A. L. Bradford.

Biographical.
In his obituary remarks Rev. Mr. Shute said:
"Emeline Elizabeth Langdon, daughter of Walter Morgan and Salie Frost Langdon, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., May 19, 1845. After being educated at the Wesleyan academy in her home city, she removed with her parents to La Crosse, Wis., in 1867, and this city has been her home for the forty-one years since.
"Upon her arrival she became a teacher in the public schools of her newly adopted home, and continued for twelve years doing efficient educational work still gratefully remembered by the pupils of former days.
"The position of teacher was exchanged for that of wife and mistress of the home in 1879, when she was united in holy matrimony to Mr. Edwin E. Bentley. In her new home she found a little motherless girl of 9 years, Susie May, and to her she became at once such a mother that both seemed ever after to belong to each other. And then in order three sons came to bless the new union, Charles E., Wayne and Percy D. These three still belong to La Crosse while their sister, Susie May, now the wife of John K. Doan, Y. M. C. A. secretary residing in Coopers-town, N. Y. Besides these, with the husband and father, three sisters of our translated friend remain: Mrs. E. J. Smith of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Cheney Bemis, of Marlboro, Mass.; and Mrs. Robert Lathrop, of this city.
"A Woman of Large Sympathies.
"Sister Bentley, naturally retiring in disposition and disinclined to public leadership, was nevertheless a woman of large sympathies and constant beneficent activity. Not until those have followed her to the heavenly home who have labored side by side with her in the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, and the Ladies' Aid society of our church, will her wise counsel, high ideals and untiring service in those departments of the kingdom be forgotten. She will be missed from the morning and evening worship, the prayer meeting and the Sunday school.
"She was quietly thoughtful for the less fortunate of earth; and for this reason accepted and retained for many years the position of treasurer of the board of managers of the Home for the Friendless.
"After leaving her work as teacher three fields of activity held her interests and consumed her energies: Her home, the church and the work of mercy and help; and in each case hers was a service of love; love for her husband and children, love for her Savior and Lord, love for the unfortunate and needy, whose lives she might be able to brighten.
"Our sister gave her heart to God and came into the Methodist Episcopal church in the year 1867. Coming to La Crosse, her membership was transferred to the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city. In this city she taught. It was here that she married. In this very house it was that during all these years she has been the entertainer of her children, the loving mother of her friends and the devoted companion of her husband.
"Illness Lasts Two Months.
"About the middle of September she was taken sick. A little more than a week and she was removed to the La Crosse hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis. For two months she lingered—at first with hopeful expectancy on the part of her loved ones for her recovery, and for about the last six weeks hovering between life and death. For a week her life hung only on a brittle thread. Her voice grew more faint, her whole frame more enfeebled. It was nearly 10 o'clock last Saturday night. With every one unconscious of the momentous change, she just ceased to breathe the atmosphere of earth and began taking in the ozone of heaven. Some days before she had said to her husband, 'How good it will be when we can go to the house of the Lord.' She did not come back to her old accustomed place of working for which she longed; but went instead to the house of the Lord not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And when we met last Sunday to begin our worship by singing, 'And let the church on earth become blest as they church above,' she was joining for the first time in the blessing of that church above, where they sing, 'Unto him that loveth us, and loosed us from our sins by his blood; and he made us to be a kingdom, to be priests with his God and Father; to him be the glory and the dominion forever and ever. Amen.'"
The memorial tribute delivered by Rev. W. H. Vance will be published in a later issue of The Tribune.

BANKERS COMMENT THE GUARANTEE LAW
MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 8.—That Oklahoma bankers who enjoy its benefits are fully satisfied with the bank guarantee law, which figured so prominently among the issues of the recent campaign, is shown by the endorsement given the measure today. At the suggestion of Gov. Haskell an organization of the state bankers was effected. National bankers who do not operate under the guarantee are barred from the association. The resolutions commend the guarantee law highly.

RICHARD O'GAR IS BACK FROM CHICAGO
Mr. Richard O'Gar has returned from the sanitarium at Chicago, where he was taken several months ago with a broken leg. The leg was broken in the same place twice and it was necessary for Mr. O'Gar to be taken to the sanitarium as it could not be treated at La Crosse. He is able to be around without a cane but limps a little.

go an operation for appendicitis.
For two months she lingered—at first with hopeful expectancy on the part of her loved ones for her recovery, and for about the last six weeks hovering between life and death. For a week her life hung only on a brittle thread. Her voice grew more faint, her whole frame more enfeebled. It was nearly 10 o'clock last Saturday night. With every one unconscious of the momentous change, she just ceased to breathe the atmosphere of earth and began taking in the ozone of heaven. Some days before she had said to her husband, 'How good it will be when we can go to the house of the Lord.' She did not come back to her old accustomed place of working for which she longed; but went instead to the house of the Lord not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And when we met last Sunday to begin our worship by singing, 'And let the church on earth become blest as they church above,' she was joining for the first time in the blessing of that church above, where they sing, 'Unto him that loveth us, and loosed us from our sins by his blood; and he made us to be a kingdom, to be priests with his God and Father; to him be the glory and the dominion forever and ever. Amen.'"
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HIGH LIGHT BILLS SCARE SUPERVISORS
ANTICIPATE HIGH BILLS AND SEEK REMEDY
OLD FLAT RATE CONTRACT OFF
With the contract between the La Crosse and Electric company and La Crosse county expired and with it the flat rate of \$45.00 a month for lighting the court house, the committee in charge of the lighting is now figuring to find some plan by which the cost of lighting the county building will be materially reduced.
A flat rate of \$45.00 a month was given to the county by the light company but with the passage of the recent rate law this became illegal after the expiration of the contract on December 2.
Just what will be done on the lighting proposition for the coming year has not as yet been decided but that some steps to reduce the cost will be taken has been decided. Under the flat rate plan the rate was reasonably low but with the lighting on the meter system the price will jump and it is to reduce the difference that some plan will be chosen.
Perhaps the most feasible and the one receiving most attention from the county is the burning of unnecessary lights. There are many lights constantly burning in the court house, according to V. S. Keppel, president of the county board and William F. Baker, supervisor, which could be eliminated, but whether or not this would lessen the amount of the light bill is not known.
"There are many lights burning in various parts of the court house," said one of these gentlemen this morning, "that could be eliminated. There are a number in the basement that are burning constantly but just how many we will discontinue or whether or not we will discontinue any we have not decided.
"Something will be done, however, to reduce the cost of lighting, that much is definite. With the loss of the advantage of the old rate some steps are made necessary."
There is at present a lighting plant installed in the county court house but after a tryout it was found that the cost of running the plant was as much, if not more, than the cost of lighting the building through the use of other current.
During the winter, when it was necessary to heat the building, it worked to the satisfaction of all but with the coming of warmer weather it was necessary to heat the entire building to run the plant—hence the heavy expense.
It is possible that the county may decide to operate its own plant in the winter when the necessary steam is at hand and will fall back on the light company's service in summer.

Chicago Grain.
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—More than usual excitement was seen in wheat today. Demoralization prevailed during the first half hour, during which values broke two cents from the early high point for May and 1-8 from yesterday's closing. The selling was largely by frightened trailers after the Patten holding and it was helped along by sales by anxious shorts. Prices rallied later, recovering most of the early loss.
Grain close:
Wheat—Dec. sold between \$1.02 5-8 and \$1.04 1-2; opening at \$1.04 3-8 and closing at \$1.03 3-4.
May between \$1.07 1-8 and \$1.09 1-8; opening at \$1.09 and closing at \$1.08 7-8.
July between \$1.00 3-8 and \$1.02 1-2; opening at \$1.01 3-4 and closing at \$1.01 5-8.
Corn—Dec. sold between 59 and 60 3-8; opening at 60 3-8 and closing at 59 3-4.
May between 61 7-8 and 62 1-2; opening at 62 1-2c and closing at 62 3-8c.
July between 61 7-8c and 62 3-8c; opening at 62 1-8c and closing at 62 1-4c.
Oats—Dec. sold between 49 1-2c and 50 1-4c; opening at 49 5-8c and closing at 50 1-4c.
May between 51 7-8c and 53c; opening at 52c and closing at 52 1-8c.
July between 47 and 47 7-8c; opening at 47c and closing at 47 7-8c.
Port—January sold between \$15.82 and \$15.90; opening at \$15.90 and closing at \$15.82.
May between \$16.07 and \$16.22; opening at \$16.10 and closing at \$16.07.
Lard—January sold between \$9.12 and \$9.20; opening at \$9.15 and closing at \$9.12.
May between \$9.35 and \$9.42; opening at \$9.37 and closing at \$9.35.
Ribs—January sold between \$8.20 and \$8.27; opening at \$8.22 and closing at \$8.20.
May between \$8.45 and \$8.52; opening at \$8.45 and closing at \$8.45.
Kansas City Livestock.
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—Cattle receipts, 15,000 head, including 400 southern; market slow; steady. Native steers, \$4.50 to \$7.50; southern steers, \$3.30 to \$5.50; southern cows, \$2.20 to \$3.75; native cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.75; stockers, and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.30; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50; western steers, \$3.80 to \$5.50; western cows, \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market 5 cents lower; bulk of sales \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.60; packers and butchers, \$5.20 to \$5.55; light, \$4.90 to \$5.30; pigs, \$3.75 to 4.75.
Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady; muttons, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.50; range wethers, \$3.75 to \$5.25; fed ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.25.
Chicago Livestock.
UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Dec. 8.—Cattle receipts, 7,000; estimated for tomorrow, 18,000; market steady, prime beefs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$2.50 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.65; cows and heifers, \$2.60 and \$4.85; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.65; Texans, \$3.40 to \$4.70.
Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; estimated for tomorrow, 36,000; market steady; light, \$5.00 to \$5.65; rough, \$5.30 to \$5.45; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.80; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.85; pigs, \$3.75 to \$4.70.
Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; estimated for tomorrow, 23,000; market steady. Native sheep, \$2.75 to \$4.85; western sheep, \$2.75 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.15; western lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.75.
Metals.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The metal market closed heavy. Commercial

DAILY MARKETS
Foreign Markets
New York Stocks.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The stock market opened active and strong, the prices generally showing gains of 1-8 to 1-2 on first sales with the stocks in which Harriman interests predominate in brisk demand. The most prominent feature in the trading was Union Pacific, which advanced one point in the first few minutes of trading. Southern Pacific closely following, advancing 5-8.
At the end of fifteen minutes the market held strong.
11 a. m.—The street and room generally assumed that the president's message will be construed favorably by the country at large and this assumption was the chief incentive to trading in the stock market all through the first hour, causing advances ranging from one to two points in nearly all the active issues. The most impressive buying was in the Harriman stocks, Union Pacific being bought persistently from the start by brokers often representing inside interests and there was buying of the same character in Southern Pacific. The strength of the Erie and Goodrich issues was the cause of a bad deal of conjecture.
Government bonds unchanged; other bonds strong.
Noon—The president's message was without immediate influence on the stock market's prices after its release, showing little change, and where trading was important enough to note there were some recessions under moderate profit taking sales. Central Leather and Hide and Leather issues were exceptionally strong and after the first hour Southern Railways were prominent, both the common and preferred making moderate gains.
Treasury Statement.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Today's treasury statement: Receipts, \$1,803,205; expenditures, \$1,950,000.
Chicago Grain.
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—More than usual excitement was seen in wheat today. Demoralization prevailed during the first half hour, during which values broke two cents from the early high point for May and 1-8 from yesterday's closing. The selling was largely by frightened trailers after the Patten holding and it was helped along by sales by anxious shorts. Prices rallied later, recovering most of the early loss.
Grain close:
Wheat—Dec. sold between \$1.02 5-8 and \$1.04 1-2; opening at \$1.04 3-8 and closing at \$1.03 3-4.
May between \$1.07 1-8 and \$1.09 1-8; opening at \$1.09 and closing at \$1.08 7-8.
July between \$1.00 3-8 and \$1.02 1-2; opening at \$1.01 3-4 and closing at \$1.01 5-8.
Corn—Dec. sold between 59 and 60 3-8; opening at 60 3-8 and closing at 59 3-4.
May between 61 7-8 and 62 1-2; opening at 62 1-2c and closing at 62 3-8c.
July between 61 7-8c and 62 3-8c; opening at 62 1-8c and closing at 62 1-4c.
Oats—Dec. sold between 49 1-2c and 50 1-4c; opening at 49 5-8c and closing at 50 1-4c.
May between 51 7-8c and 53c; opening at 52c and closing at 52 1-8c.
July between 47 and 47 7-8c; opening at 47c and closing at 47 7-8c.
Port—January sold between \$15.82 and \$15.90; opening at \$15.90 and closing at \$15.82.
May between \$16.07 and \$16.22; opening at \$16.10 and closing at \$16.07.
Lard—January sold between \$9.12 and \$9.20; opening at \$9.15 and closing at \$9.12.
May between \$9.35 and \$9.42; opening at \$9.37 and closing at \$9.35.
Ribs—January sold between \$8.20 and \$8.27; opening at \$8.22 and closing at \$8.20.
May between \$8.45 and \$8.52; opening at \$8.45 and closing at \$8.45.
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Metals.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The metal market closed heavy. Commercial

WHOLESALE FRUIT PRICES DECLINE
ORANGES, BANANAS AND LEMONS DROP TODAY
CRANBERRIES ARE HIGHER
Are Quoted Today at \$12 per Barrel
Wholesale—Other Prices Remain Stationary
Several changes were noted in the price of wholesale fruit this morning. Oranges, bananas and lemons have dropped in price, oranges being quoted at \$2.75 per box, bananas at \$1.00 to \$1.75 and lemons at \$3.75 a box. Cranberries have advanced to \$12 per barrel. Washington apples are quoted today at \$1.75 per box, a drop of 25 cents.
Fruits.
(Quoted by J. C. Burns.)
N. Y. apples, bbl.\$4.00
New York Greenings, bbl.\$3.50
Washington box apples\$1.75
Cranberries, bbl.\$12.00
Chestnuts, per lb.10c
Lemons, 360 size\$3.75
Cabbages, doz.60c
Potatoes, bushel70c
Tokay grapes, crate\$1.50
Winter Nellis pears, box\$2.75
Florida oranges, 200, 216 box\$3.25
California navels\$3.25
ananas, medium\$1.50 to \$1.75
Celery, Michigan, 10 doz case \$1.50
Sweet potatoes, bbl.\$5.00
Hickory nuts, bu.\$2.00
Onions, red globe, per bu.65c
Figs, Cal., 12 pkgs.85c
Dates Hallowell, 60 lb. box, lb. 6 1/2c
Oysters, per gallon\$1.00
(Quoted by the Listman Milling Co.)
Flour.
Patent, per barrel\$5.40
Straight, per barrel\$5.20
Mill Feed.
Bran, per ton\$21.00
Shorts, per ton\$22.00
White middlings, per ton\$24.00
Red Dog, per ton\$26.00
(Prices do not include sacks.)
Cheese.
(Quoted by Ice Cream & Butter Co.)
Full Cream Twins\$14 to \$15c
Full Cream Daisies\$14 to \$15c
Full Cream Young Americas\$15c
Full Cream Long Horns\$15c
Full Cream, 10 lb. print\$15c
Full Cream Brick\$14 to \$15c
Full Cream Limberger\$15c
Full Cream round Swiss\$16c
Full Cream block Swiss (5 and 6 to a box, weighing 25-35 lbs. each)\$15c
Creamery butter\$15c
Grain.
(Quoted by Thomas & Phalon.)
Wheat\$5 to \$900
Rye\$2 to \$64c
Barley\$5 to \$57c
Oats\$43 to \$50c
Corn, new\$55c
Livestock.
(By Langdon-Boyd Packing Co.)
Hogs\$4.00 to \$5.00
Steers\$2.50 to \$3.50
Heifers\$2.00 to \$2.75
Cows\$1.50 to \$2.50
Lambs\$3.00 to \$4.00
Sheep\$2.00 to \$3.00
Poultry.
Old chickens6c
Spring chickens, lb.8c
Turkeys, pound8c
Ducks8c
Geese7c
Provisions.
Lard, per lb.12 1/2 to 13c
Hams12 1/2c
Shoulders9c
Bacon14 to 15 1/2c
Dry Beef20 to 22c
Butter and Eggs.
(Quoted by Hawkey Cream Co.)
Creamery, per pound30 to 32c
Dairy, per pound28 to 30c
Eggs, fresh, dozen32c
Eggs, storage29c
Legs, seconds24c
Hay and Wood.
(Quoted by City Sales.)
Hay, wild, per ton\$6.00 to \$7.00
Hay, tame, per ton\$8 to \$9
Straw, per ton\$5.50 to \$6.00
Bottom wood, cord\$6.00
Second growth oak\$6.00
Pine wood\$5.50
Dry wood cord\$6.00
Old oak\$5.00 to \$6.50
RETAIL
Flour.
(Quoted by Listman Milling Co.)
Patent, per 1-lb. sack\$1.60
Straight, per 1-lb. sack\$1.55
Vegetables.
(Quoted by A. H. Moll.)
Hubbard squash10 to 15c
Pickling onions, qt.10c
Eggs, strictly fresh35c
Creamery butter, per lb.33c
Dairy, lb.30 to 32c
bar silver, 48 3/4c; copper, lake, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; electrolytic, 14 to 14 1/2c; lead, \$4.25 to \$4.30.
Money.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Money on call, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. Time money and mercantile paper, unchanged.
London bar silver, 22 1/2-16d. Demand sterling, \$4.86 1/2 to \$4.86 5/8.
Chicago Produce.
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Eggs, extras, 34c; prime firsts, 32c; firsts, 31c; ordinary first, 28c.
Butter—Extras in creamery, 30c; firsts, 28c; seconds, 22c. Packing stock, 19 1/2 to 20c.
Cheese—Twins, 14 to 14 1/2c; Young Americas, 14 1/2c.
Live poultry—Turkeys, 15c; chickens, 10 1/2c; spring chickens, 11; ducks, 9c; geese, per dozen, \$5.00 to 7.00.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Refuse all substitutes. 2½ times as much in \$1.00 as 50c. size. **Is Not a Dye.** \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists. Send 2c for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

Hay's Hairina Soap cures Pimples, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft. 25c. druggists. Send 2c for free book "The Care of the Skin."

Knutesen
AT REITZEL'S
"WHERE FASHION REIGNS"

Some New Novelties in SKIRTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUROW IN CONTEMPT

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—That Martin Jurow, Russian revolutionist, must betray the names of the members of the Russian revolutionary committee, is the ruling of Federal Judge Bertha here in the contempt case of this witness. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Foote will be in his courtroom ready to give an extended opinion in the Rudovitz case if it is asked by counsel for either side. He announced his decision Saturday granting the extradition but did not give the reasons which led to his findings.

PINCHED FOR TRANSFER GRAFT

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Rose Oppenheimer and Chas. Siegelman have been "pinched" for the sale of a street car transfer. The amount involved was two cents. It is alleged that Siegelman was seen giving Mrs. Oppenheimer two cents for the transfer.

AFTER THE "WHITE DEATH"

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Four prominent Chicago men are marked for death by a mysterious anonymous letter writer—two ministers, one physician and the assistant chief of police—and the efforts of the post-office authorities and the police are being directed toward the disruption of "The Knights of the White Death," a band of blackmailers.

Don't try to correct old people's mistaken ideas. You can't do it; and it is better to let them live their last years in peace, even if they are not quite up to date.

IRVINE SCARF PINS

Some of the newest and handsomest solid gold scarf pins ever shown.

Stone set Jade, Matrix, Coral, Cameo, Amethyst, etc., \$2.50 to \$8.00.

Our line of solid gold scarf pins is so complete that we can surely please particular people.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

MRS. PALMER PLANS A NEW NEWSPAPER

MAY RUN A DEMOCRATIC DAILY IN CHICAGO

FOR HER SONS' BENEFIT

H. H. Kohlsaat Will Be Her Business Agent in Big Morning Publication

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, society leader, may enter the newspaper field in Chicago and become owner of a morning newspaper. It is reported that she has been considering the idea for a number of weeks and that she has been negotiating for one of the morning newspaper properties.

It is said that she will furnish funds to back a syndicate in the purchase of a newspaper and that H. H. Kohlsaat, formerly interested in newspaper enterprises here, will be in charge of the publication, which will be democratic in policy.

Mrs. Palmer is said to have determined on the move in order that her two sons, Potter and Honore, may enter the business field.

Potter Palmer recently married Pauline Kohlsaat, daughter of the former newspaper owner, and it is said that it is through the efforts of Mr. Kohlsaat that the society leader has been interested in the proposition. It is said that \$2,000,000 is involved.

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING

Passing counterfeit money is no worse than substituting some unknown worthless remedy for Foley's Honey and Tar, the great cough and cold remedy that cures the most obstinate coughs and heals the lungs. O. T. Erhart.

VICE CONSUL SUCCEEDS

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Chas. E. Ekstromer, Swedish vice-consul in St. Louis, today committed suicide by drinking cyanide of potassium. A card found beside him bore only the name of the drug. Ekstromer had been losing lately on the races. He was the son of a Swedish nobleman and succeeded to the title in 1891 but never used it.

RUEF EVIDENCE ALL IN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The defense in the Ruef bribery case rested today without submitting the testimony of a single witness. A motion that the testimony of the most important witness for the prosecution be stricken from the record on the ground that it was irrelevant, was denied. Arguments began this afternoon.

The Boss Barber

If you ever have been annoyed by a too enterprising barber you will appreciate the little incident that left one of them rueful and crestfallen the other day.

Having shaved the customer, he ran his hand over the man's head and said:

"Have a hair trim today, sir?"

"Do you think I need it?"

"Yes, it looks pretty long."

"Well, how is the boss barber on hair trimming? Is he pretty good?"

"Yes; he's pretty good, all right. But why?"

"Well, he trimmed my hair yesterday."

"What's the matter?" asked the policeman of the tramp. "Haven't you any place to go?"

"Any place to go!" was the contemptuous reply. "I've got the whole United States before me. I've got so many places to go that it's worryin' me dizzy makin' up me mind which way ter start."

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CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY SALE AT REITZEL'S

Every Woman who is Interested in Saving Money owes it to Herself to Come to this Sale and Take Advantage of these Bargains!

Read Every Item in this List. Don't Skip One.

Every One is a Great Money Saver.

Silks

One large lot of Fancy Silks that always sold from 69c

up, at per yard **49c**

Plain taffeta silks in all colors, regular 65c values, for this

sale at per yard **52c**

Best grade Graef's Taffeta in all shades, regular 85c

values, at per yard **68c**

Fancy Silks in stripes and checks, values up to \$1.00 including 27

inch Fancy striped

Rajah, at per yard **69c**

All our Fancy Silks that formerly sold as high as

\$1.25, at per yard **89c**

Natural shade Pongee with large colored coin dots that always

sold for \$1.00,

special at per yard **79c**

36 inch Black Taffeta,

\$1.25 value at per yard ... **89c**

Black Dress

Goods

All wool Serge, Panama and Batiste formerly sold for

59c, at per yard **47c**

All our 44 to 54 inch Black Goods, \$1.25 values at per

yard for this sale **98c**

All our \$1.50 quality plain and Fancy Materials for

this sale at per yard **\$1.29**

Dress Goods

All wool Batiste in dark and light shades, always sold at

59c, your choice per yard ... **47c**

All our 50c, 59c and 65c mixed Suitings, special

at per yard **39c**

Tricot Flannels and 27 inch Batiste, regular 25c and 39c values;

very special

at per yard **12c**

All our French Flannels and all wool Challies, regular 65c and

79c values, special

at per yard **49c**

All our Ombre Plaids and Fancy Suitings that always sold at \$1,

special at

per yard **59c**

All our plain colored Serges, Mohairs, Batistes, Panama, Voiles,

etc., \$1.00 values

at per yard **89c**

54 inch Gray Suiting, \$1.00

values at per yard **79c**

46 inch red and black Checks, regular \$1.00 values,

at per yard **75c**

All our plain and self colored Striped Materials, regular \$1.25

values, specially

priced at per yard **94c**

All our 44 to 54 inch fancy suitings, \$1.50 values at

per yard **\$1.19**

All our plain colored Fancy Suitings, regular \$1.50 values

at per yard **\$1.29**

Dress Patterns in blue and brown self Striped and Fancy border, all

days sold at \$2.00,

at per yard **\$1.39**

All our better grade materials including plain and fancy cloths for this sale—

\$2.00 values at per yard ... **\$1.33**

\$2.50 values at per yard ... **\$1.67**

\$2.75 values at per yard ... **\$1.83**

\$3.50 values at per yard ... **\$2.23**

Broadcloths

54 inch Broadcloths, black and colors, \$1.25 values

at per yard **95c**

\$1.50 quality Broadcloths in black and colors, at

per yard **\$1.19**

Best quality Chiffon Broadcloths, \$2.00 value, at

per yard **\$1.69**

Cloakings

Curly Bearskins in all colors, \$2.75 value at

per yard **\$1.89**

Astrakan Cloth in all colors, \$2.25 values at

per yard **\$1.49**

54 inch Scarlet Serge for children's coats, \$1.75

values at per yard **\$1.39**

Specials

Our 25c mercerized Satins in black and colors, at

per yard **17c**

Spun Glass Linings, 25c values in black and colors,

at per yard **17c**

Flannelettes in a choice line of patterns, 10c

values at **8c**

Our regular 12½c Flannelettes for this sale at

per yard **10c**

Our 12½c Silkollines for this sale at per yard

..... **10c**

Our 15c and 18c Fancy Sateen for comforters at

per yard **12c**

Bed Spreads, \$1.25

values, each **98c**

Bed Spreads, \$1.69

values, each **\$1.39**

Basement Bargains

Best grade of American and Simpson Calico, at

per yard **5c**

One large lot of Dress Gingham at per yard

..... **5c**

Best grade Outing Flannel, regular 12½ quality at

per yard **9c**

Extra heavy bleached and unbleached Muslin,

10 yards for **69c**

Outing Flannels from 10 to 20 yard lengths, at

per yard **5c**

9-4 bleached and unbleached Sheet at yard

..... **25c**

All our odds and ends in Ladies' Belts, our regular 25c and

50c sellers, each at **10c**

Blankets

11-4 single Blankets, extra heavy, each

..... **35c**

Small size double Blanket, in gray, 69c

values each **43c**

10-4 Cotton Blankets, 89c values, each

..... **69c**

11-4 cotton Blankets, in gray, regular \$1.19

values, each **89c**

11-4 cotton Blankets, in gray, tan and white, regular

\$1.25 values, each **98c**

11-4 cotton Blankets, in gray and tan, regular

\$1.39 values, each **\$1.09**

All our better grade Blankets marked down for this sale.

KARL G. KURTENACKER

KING EDWARD ILL, DOCTORS WORRIED

MAY GO SOUTH TO RECOVER HIS HEALTH

HE IS AT BRIGHTON TODAY

So Hoarse He Cannot Speak—Old Operation is Bothering English Monarch

LONDON, Dec. 8.—King Edward is ailing again and while the doctors today declare that his illness is trifling, from authoritative sources it is learned that his condition is causing some alarm and that he will probably go south to recuperate.

The king is suffering from a cold, which, owing to his age, 67 years, has not responded to treatment, and

he also feels the effect of an operation performed just before his accession to the throne, for an intestinal trouble.

The doctors say that with careful watching the king should be in his usual health within two weeks.

The king went to Brighton today, driving to the station in an open carriage. He walked about the station while awaiting his train. He talked but little, as he is bothered with severe hoarseness.

Not a Safe Place

Old Aunt Hepsy Garside never had seen a moving picture show before.

She gazed in speechless wonder at the magic contrivance by which messenger boys were made to move with breakneck speed, barbers to shave their customers in less than a minute

and heavy policemen to dash along the street at a rate never attained by a living specimen, either on or off duty.

It was all real to her. She could not doubt the evidence of her senses. All those things were taking place exactly as depicted.

Presently an automobile came in sight in the far background, moving

directly toward the audience at the rate of at least a mile a minute. Just as a catastrophe seemed inevitable it swerved aside, passed on and disappeared.

Aunt Hepsy could not stand it no longer. Hastily grasping the hand of her little niece she rose and started swiftly for the door.

"Come along, Minervy!" she said. "It ain't safe to stay here any longer! That thing didn't miss me more than two feet!"—Youth's Companion.

Hoarse coughs and stuffy colds that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, as it soothes inflamed membranes, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from the system. O. T. Erhart.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt has announced that he would deliver an address on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, at the celebration to be held at the Lincoln farm in Kentucky.



..SAVE..

that broken down tooth. The best 22k gold crown this week for \$5, warranted for 10 years. All workdone without pain.

DR. WATTERSON
THE PAINLESS DENTIST
115 South Fourth Street, La Crosse

WANTS MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA AT ONCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.—A clash between Lord Morley, secretary of state for India, and the Anglo-Indian element of the population is imminent as a result of the former's plan for suppressing the wave of sedition by liberating the colonial government, which the secretary will officially announce next Monday.

Foley's Orino Laxative cures chronic constipation and stimulates the liver. Orino regulates the bowels so they will act naturally and you do not have to take purgatives continuously. O. T. Erhart.

The Anglo-Indians believe sedition will ultimately have to be crushed by military strength and they are opposed to all temporizing measures.

Read Tribune wants.



If It's a Real Bargain You Are Looking And Waiting For In Way Of Coat Or Suit It's Up To You To Be Here Tomorrow.

535 Main Street
Opposite Cathedral

The FASHION SHOP

The New Exclusive Garment Store.
THE STORE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

535 Main Street
Opposite Cathedral

The Exceptional Bargains Offered Here Tomorrow Are Seldom Offered At This Time Of The Season. All We Say Is -- BE HERE



SALE EXTRAORDINARY BEGINNING WEDNESDAY MORNING

The sale begins Wednesday Morning at 8:30 o'clock and these lowered prices remain in effect as long as any of the garment items remain unsold. Each and every one of the garments is a part of the present season's stock. All are good, new styles, and made of the most dependable materials. "Then why do you sell them at such ridiculous prices?" We can almost hear you say the words. There's a reason. We positively will not carry over one garment from one season to another, and instead of waiting until after Jan. 1. we give our patrons the benefit of the goods right in the highth of the season. Many other values not mentioned here.

SILK PETTICOATS

One lot Silk Petticoats, worth from \$8.50 to 8.50. Special at **\$5.00**

TAILORED SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

10 Suits, \$11.25 each, former **\$22.50**
6 Suits, \$15.00 each, former **\$30.00**
8 Suits, \$16.25 each, former **\$32.50**

According to the Fixed Rule of this Store, ALL

NECESSARY ALTERATIONS WILL BE

MADE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.